

Childrens Colour Book of Lands & Peoples

BY THE EDITOR OF
PEOPLES OF ALL NATIONS
& COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD



Fourth Volume
Pages 1297-1728

Educational Book Co Ltd London

Fourth Volume
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In Cherry-Blossom Land

WONDERFUL JAPAN AND ITS PROGRESSIVE

When the wall was c a l e d J a p a n t h m o s t b e a t f l l a l l t
the first country to be m a d e S o l l y u s t t h a t i t
m a n to be u n w i t h t o r i o n t T h S c l l t
s i d o w N i g h t h h t t r a n t l l l t h a l g r t i
g o l a n d b e c a m e I m p e r o r J a j r T h p r M k l r f
l l d r e t d e n d a t a l t h e J i n a e t h d s l l f h
T h i s i m p l i c i t l y b y a l l p r s t e t h t t l h t
l a n d i t s r e n t h i s t o r y a s v l l l r f t h t a j t
w o u l d f l l n e d l l

JAPAN one of the most beautiful and now one of the greatest manufacturing countries in the world is a large chain of islands stretching north and south for three thousand miles along the east coast of Asia from which it is separated by the China Sea. There are four large islands and about four thousand smaller islands of which only some 500 are inhabited.

The Kuril Islands (the most northerly of the group) are barren and desolate and are inhabited only by Ainu and a few fishermen. Then as we travel south we pass the four largest islands Hokkaido, or Yezo, Honshu, the main island, Shikoku and Kyushu, all mountainous and forested. From Kyushu there extends the long chain of the fifty-five volcanic islands which stretch as far south as Formosa, an island annexed by Japan after the Chinese-Japanese War of 1894-95. In addition to these Japan possesses part of the island of Sakhalin in the north and acquired the peninsula of Korea or Chosen in 1910 and has leased the Liautung Peninsula from China.

Earthquake Four Times a Day

The natural beauty of the country is forced to a large degree by its mountain and by the beautiful streams and lakes which are found in all the highlands. The highest mountains are often a terrible snow. A beautiful earth people suffer severely from the violence of the cold at that time. Active little small birds perched on all peaks here in about four times a day in the past of the end of June. Every row and then also a very high peak occurs that has enormous damage of property.

a loss the period of 15 to 20 years, which often runs at a low lying country.

All the more important it is to travel on the coast. Tokyo the capital is on the east coast of Honshu the main island and Yokohama the chief port is but an hour away in the same way. The great earthquake of 1934 traveled the coast and port with its quaint narrow streets, inns, and cherry trees.

Definition of a Gent Port

Line limping over on the right and not a wall remain standing duck and geese were hurled into the sea and nearly all the people perished in the terrible fires that were caused by the tank bursting on the hillside. A kharua was so run that it seemed unlikely that it will ever be such a use for it again. At Tokyo although it was greatly damaged, a second person tried.

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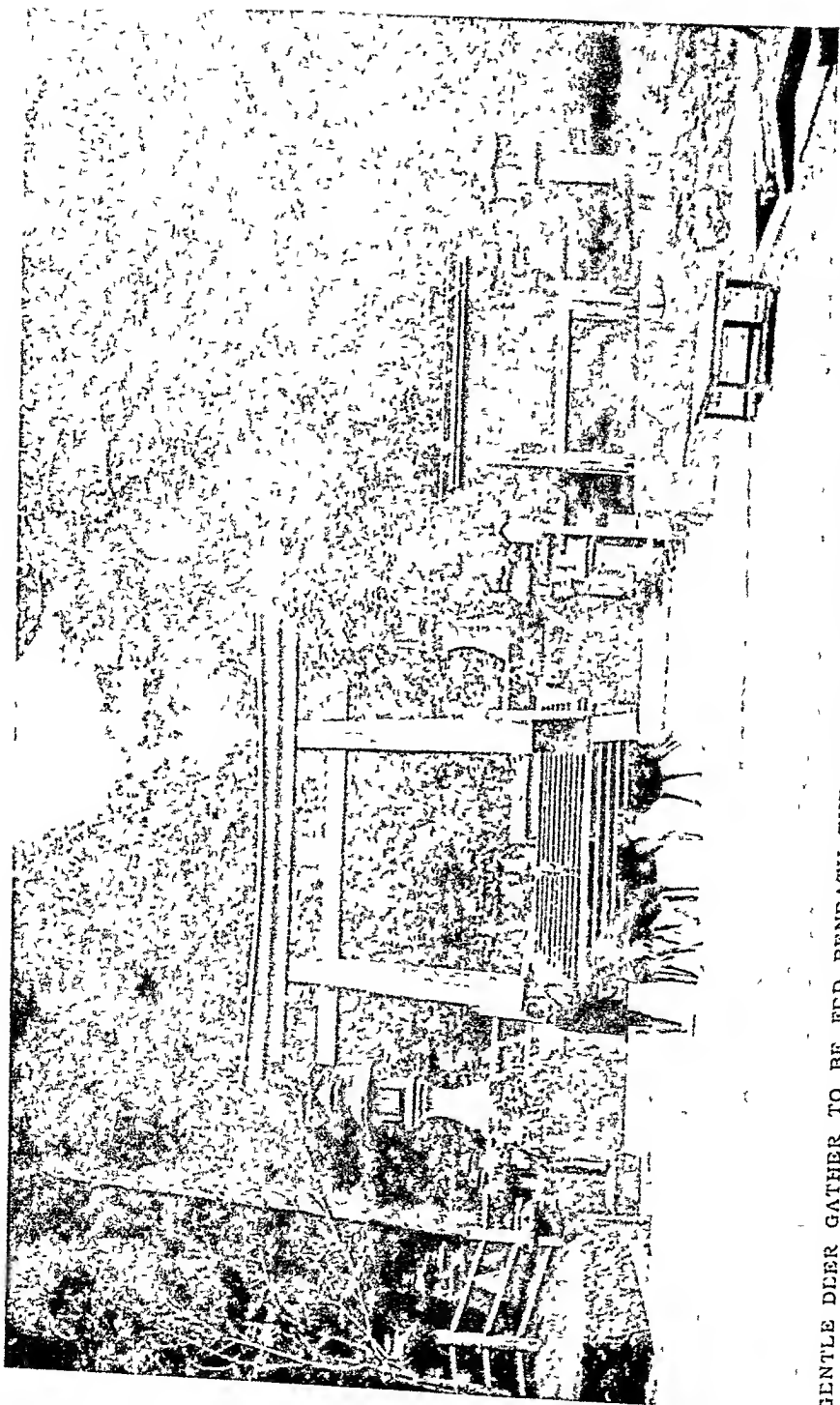


A LOVE OF FLOWERS is a great characteristic of the Japanese, and every month has its special blossom that rich and poor will travel miles to see. June is the month of the iris and then everyone in Tokyo will go through the Mukojima Avenue of cherry trees, which they visited in April, to the acres of iris in the gardens of Hori-Kiri.

Weston



JAPANESE BABIES are carried p kaback by th ir elfer s ters. We ma
 i m s e c l t t l m d of fo r wooden sandals on feet and dress-e l like her on th r pl in
 th treet th baby brother o s ster strapped upon h back. Little k l n t ght
 to be th bu d i by h ng a loll tied upon the r back as soon s th s t rt to wald.



GENTLE DEER GATHER TO BE FED BENEATH THE IORI, A TEMPLE GATEWAY IN THE HEART OF OLD JAPAN
 The ancient city of Nara was, over eleven hundred years ago, the capital of Japan, now it is famed chiefly for its peace and its temple. Some of these are shrines of Buddha, but by the great red Iori, or Gateway, we know that this road leads to a temple of the Shinto faith. ^{thousands of lanterns also in the park, but they are of carved stone} beneath the torn and along an avenue of cryptomeria trees to the thatched, red temple with its thousands of brass lanterns. There are thousands of lanterns also in the park, but they are of carved stone

of dictator known as Shogun and it was not until 1853 that the emperor—the Mikado—a boy then—was restored once more to his original power.

The oldest religion of the Japanese which is still professed by many is Shintou—a combination of ancestor worship and Nature worship. In the seventh and eighth centuries, however, Buddhism was introduced from China. The emperor and his court were soon converted and so were the bulk of the people. Chinese civilization and culture, Chinese art and learning, passed to Japan and rapidly influenced the whole nation.

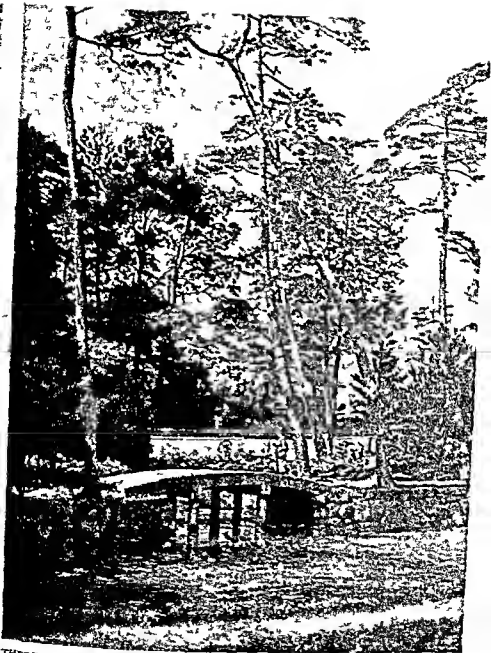
In 1542 the first European landed in Japan and there was little Portuguese came to trade the Spanish and the Dutch followed them. The world connected by the Japanese and for a long time trade very profitable. Then the missionaries came to and many converts. These missionaries did not stay very long, however. In the early nineteenth century Christianity was forbidden and the missionaries expelled. The missionaries did not return in numbers until 1853 when a law was passed that allowed the missionaries to return. In 1854 a law was passed that allowed the missionaries to return. In 1854 a law was passed that allowed the missionaries to return.



THERE IS NO FINER BUDDHA IN JAPAN THAN "HA" AT KAMAKURA. This is the largest Buddha in Japan. It is a seated Buddha, 11 feet high, made of iron. It is the work of the great artist, Ho-Nan, who came from China in the twelfth century. It is now in the possession of the Japanese government.



KYOTO, the ancient capital of Japan, is a city of a thousand temples. One of the best known of these is the Yasaka Pagoda, which was built more than three hundred years ago. If we climb the very steep, ladder-like stairs within it, and reach the balcony round the fifth and topmost storey, we shall find that the whole city lies at our feet.



THERE IS A GARDEN to every Japanese house. It may be but a few feet square or it may cover an acre or two, but it is always beautiful. There are sure to be a stream with lotus flowers, and a bridge or stepping-stones, a miniature Fuji-yama with a shrine upon it, winding paths, stone lanterns, fir trees and blossoms galore.



IN AOMORI, YOUNG AND OLD WRAP UP WARMLY IN WINTER TIME Weston
 In the very north of Honshu, the main island of Japan, is a district called Aomori, which is poorer and less fertile than most of the country. Snow lies thick in winter and for four months the climate is very cold. In the spring many of the country people sail north to Hokkaido and fish around its shores, only reaching home in the autumn.

ever leave its shore. One exception was made to the former decree: the Dutch were allowed to keep a trading station at Nagasaki, a port on the island of Kiusiu.

For the next two hundred years Japan remained entirely cut off from the world. During this period no boats big enough for foreign trade were built and all the existing large ships were destroyed; the only vessel allowed being small coasting boats used for fishing. The only industries were those carried on in the home of the people, such as weaving, dyeing, embroidering, metal engraving, pottery making, and wood carving, which were all very beautifully executed.

It was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that Japan's rapid development began. The United States sent a large and formidable fleet to carry proposals for trade between the two countries. European powers followed America's lead and three ports were opened to foreign trade in 1853.

Coming of Western Civilization

The Japanese soon came to appreciate the benefits of Western civilization and took in hand the reorganization of their country. They paid European experts to enter the cities and instruct them in all forms of manufacture. Thousands of elementary schools were opened all over the country, to-day there are also five great universities—those of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku, Iushiu and Hokkaido.

Thus great upward march only began in the year 1868 yet in less than forty years Japan was as advanced as any of the western countries. Before the twentieth century began railways were in operation where a few years earlier there had been only rough roads. By the beginning of the twentieth century there were over a thousand miles of railways. The rapid increase still continued so that twenty-five years later there were over a thousand miles of railways.

Factories were erected all over the country and in the years of the Great

War when Japan had to depend upon her own manufacture the manufacturing output of the country was extraordinarily rapid. Central countries turned to her for supplies and began to depend upon her as the world's market. Everything manufactured in Europe was faithfully copied by the Japanese and is now produced in their factories at very cheap rates although the standard of excellence is not always as high as it might be. Japanese ships now carry about half her export which a few years ago were all carried by foreign shipping.

Early Inhabitants of Japan

The effect of the sudden change upon the people of the country is very marked. For naturally many of the peasant folk from the agricultural districts had made their way to the towns seeking work in the factories and had learned to value the main industry of Japan is still agriculture. Every acre that can be used for the growing of rice, tea, wheat or barley is cultivated though the climate is very mountainous only such as are on every hundred can be employed.

The earliest inhabitants of Japan were a wild tribe known as the Ainu whose origin is uncertain. Once they occupied all the islands but with the coming of the Japanese came from Korea and some from the south they were driven northward into Hokkaido and the Kuril Islands where they still live.

The Pride of the Hairy Ainus

They are short and thickly built and though they were once fierce are now mild and amiable in disposition. The men grow very long, bushy hair of which they are extraordinarily proud, a fact that has given them the name of the Hairy Ainus. Although they are not really more hairy than many other races they seem so by contrast with the Japanese who are rarely bearded and thin only sparsely. So proud are they of their hair that the Ainu women tattoo their lips to make it appear as though they too had no teeth.

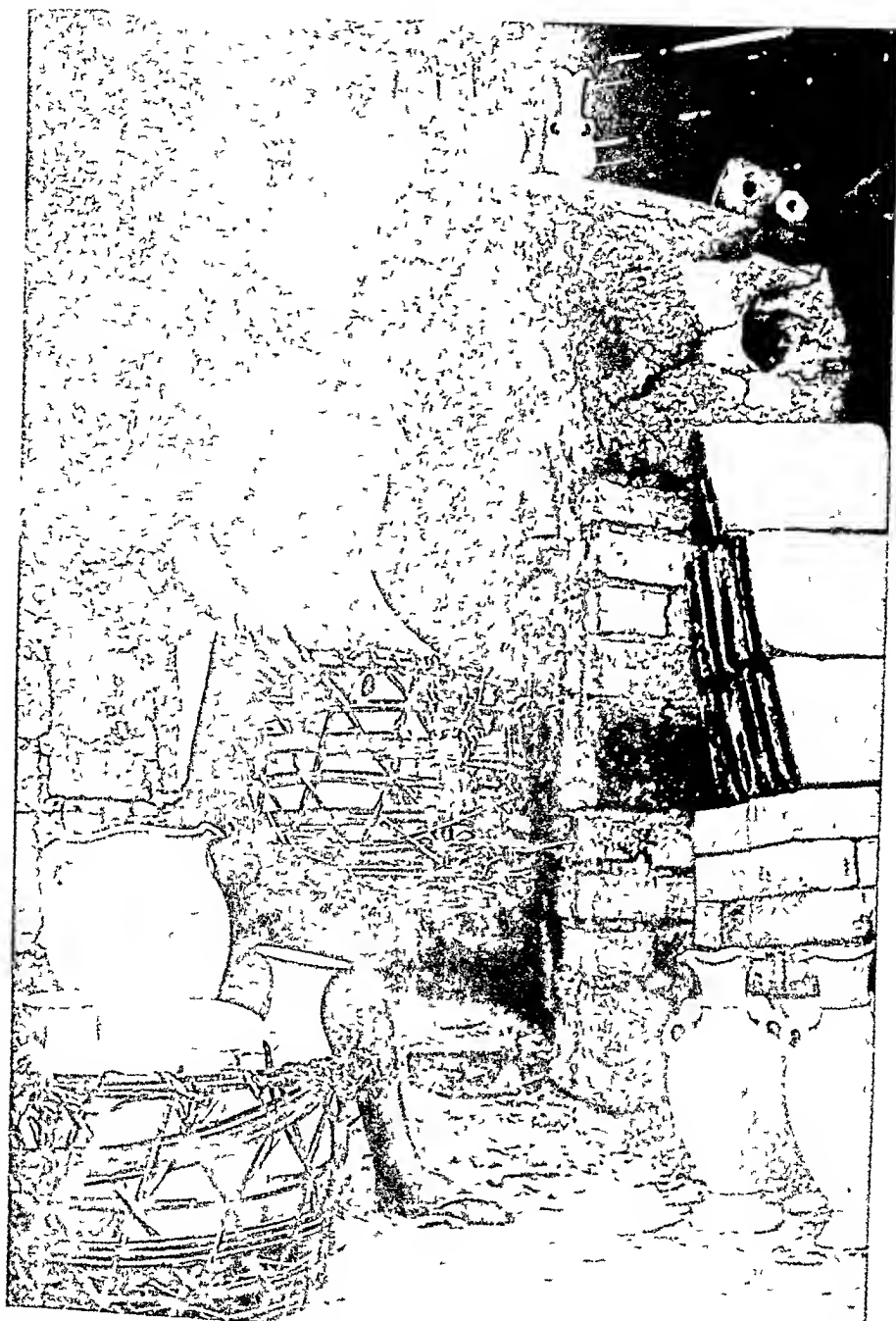


Weston

LITTLE MAIDENS wander about the gardens as bright and dainty, with their printed kimonos, wide sashes and painted sunshade, as the flowers they have come to admire. Her sleeves are a Japanese lady's pockets, and in them she carries her handkerchief—made of paper—her case of chopsticks, her looking-glass and sometimes her fan.



CHERRY TREES are sure of a place in every Japanese garden, but they are grown not for their fruit but for the blossom. Wherever there is a group of cherry trees, there, in April, we shall find a little group of beauty worshippers sitting and perhaps taking tea under the clouds of rosy pink that hang from the branches.

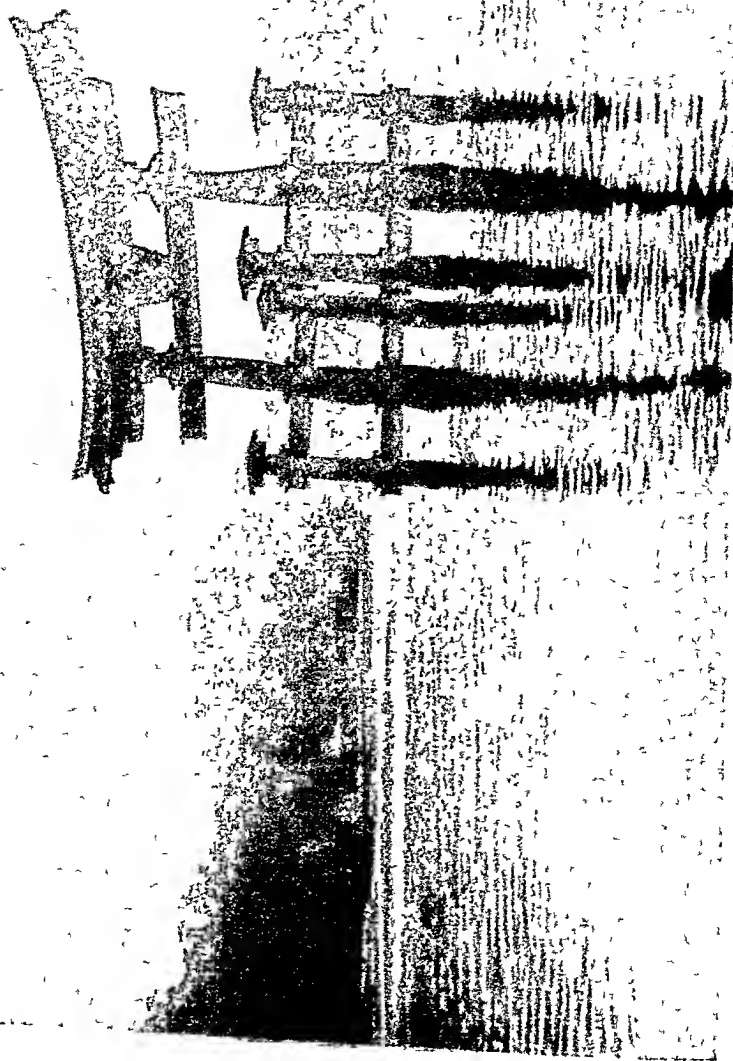


CRAFTSMAN REMOVING FIRED POTTERY FROM THE FURNACE

At Kyoto there are many potteries where earthenware of all kinds is prepared. The best Japanese pottery is marvellously beautiful—graceful in shape and perfect in colour and sometimes exquisitely painted. But Japan has a poor opinion of the tastes of other countries, and so pottery prepared for export is often really hideous.



MAKING POTTERY LANTERNS TO ADORN A VE. SMALL CAR IN
 THE TOP PART OF THE LANTERN. THE LANTERNS ARE MADE OF
 CLAY AND ARE BURNED IN A KILN. THE LANTERNS ARE USED
 TO ILLUMINATE THE TEMPLE AND THE SURROUNDING AREA.



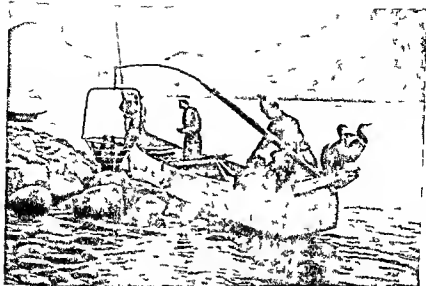
A TIME-WORN TORII of camphor wood, most beautifully designed, is the entrance gate to the ancient Shinto temple on Miyajima, the sacred island. There is a day in every year when a long procession of boats crosses the Inland Sea and passes through this gateway

bringing thousands of pilgrims to the water-lapped steps of the temple, which, built on piles, seems at high tide to be floating on the sea. When the tide is out we may stand on dry ground beneath the torii, and feed the graceful, friendly little deer that haunt the island.



RETURNING HOME AFTER A NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY JAUNT

Little brother has grown too big to be carried on his sister's back. He now has a much larger mount, which she leads over the muddy, winter roads. A girl in Japan as in China, is regarded as being very inferior to a boy, and is brought up to consider herself the submissive servant of her father. Brothers and, later, of her husband.



HOW FISH ARE CAUGHT IN THE NAGARA RIVER ON HONSHU

In test of fixing a baited hook to their lines, Japanese fishermen fix live red fire-worms in the basket that hangs on a long rod. The light attracts them, and the cormorants are then set to catch them. The bird can not allow their prey for they have rings around their throat which prevent them from swallowing.

We find traces among the upper class of Japan of the early Korean elements who came in prehistoric times to the west coast. They are people with slender figures, long neck, aquiline noses, narrow slanting eyes, oval face, and delicately formed hands. Occasionally also we see a Mongolian type of Japanese whose height is short and well built and whose face is broad with a flat nose and wide mouth.

The race of people who are perhaps the most important in the formation of the Japanese is we know them to-day as those who came from the south. They are believed to be Mongolian in origin like those who came from China but who after long wanderings through China and Malaya have a large admixture of Chinese and Malay blood. They are small in stature with a finely developed body and small hands and feet. They have generally good features but their skin is darker than those of broad race and their eyes straighter than those of the Europeans.

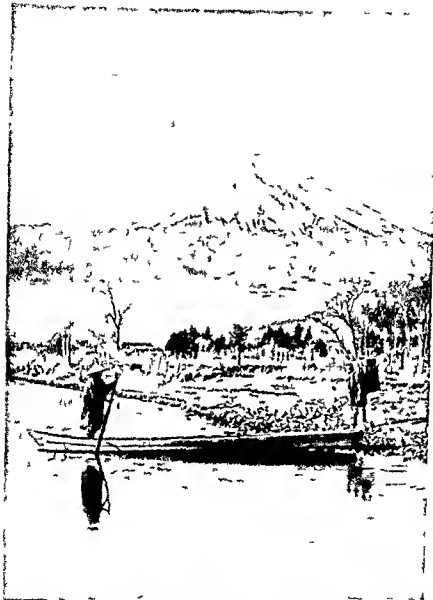
In character the Japanese are industrious but very given to pleasure-loving. They are a people content with little

and wonderfully adapted to endure hardship. Obedience and reverence are inculcated into them from childhood as also are gentleness and politeness. So polite and courteous are all rich and poor that Japan has been called 'The Land of Gentleness.' Another great and valuable quality that they possess is perseverance in attendance to detail.

The Japanese house is very fragile being made for the most part of thin shingle wood in frames upon which paper is stretched the only solid part being as a rule the roof. It has only one floor and is divided into rooms by paper and wood partitions which can be slid back and forth as desired. The floor is covered with matting, and the only piece of furniture regarded as essential is a tiny charcoal stove. There is sometimes however a low stand which supports a beautiful piece of china, a centurary, a tray of flowers and a low screen may stand upon the floor. At meal times tiny tables are brought but no chairs are needed because everyone sits upon the floor. Everybody helps

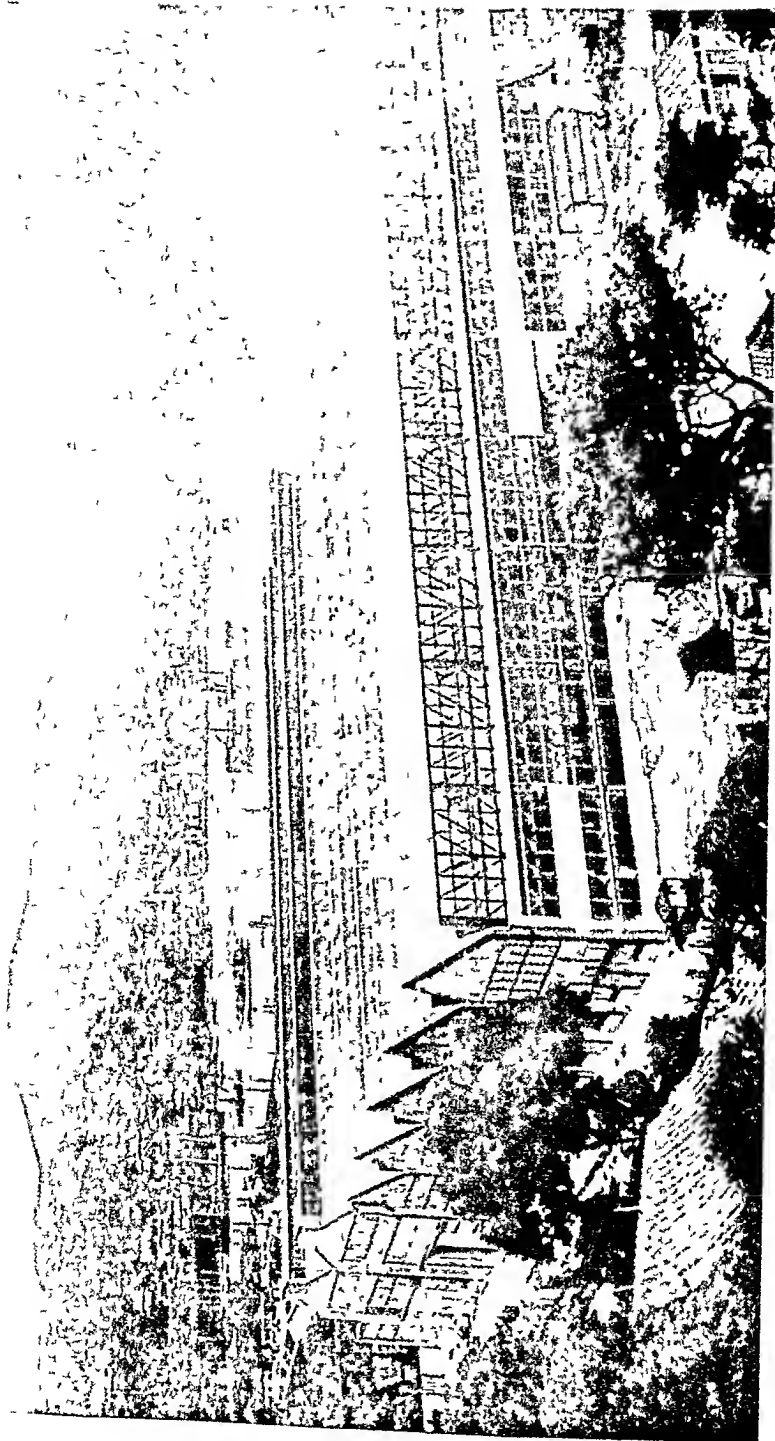


MIYAJIMA THE SACRED is a mountain-island that rises from the still waters of the Inland Sea. Forests of pine and maple and open grassy glades cover the mountain slopes, and down the many ravines fall innumerable cascades, with never-ceasing music. There are wonderful temples on the island, which is dedicated to the three daughters of Susa-no-o, the Sea-King: one temple stands on the shore, another on the hill above, and a third on the highest peak eighteen hundred feet above the sea. A ferry man will carry us across the water to Miyajima.

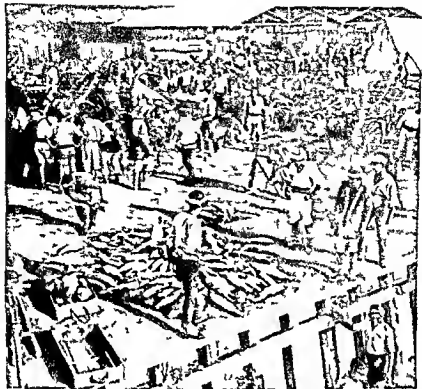


Wawona

FOR THE PEERLESS whether we see it from north, south, east or west is never an illusion but only at all seasons and at any hour of the day or night. It stands in the center of a plain surrounded by less lofty mountains. To the south of it stretches the sea to the north the lake lies at its foot from all of which wonderful aspects of the sacred mountain can be obtained. The Indians of the plains climb up to its crater during the brief time in the summer when the top is bare of snow.



Toshi
 ACROSS THE HARBOUR OF NAGASAKI ON KIUSHU, THE SOUTHERNMOST OF JAPAN'S FOUR GREAT ISLANDS
 The principal port on Kiushu is Nagasaki, which has one of the prettiest harbours in the Far East—a narrow channel, with many bays and wooded hilly shores. Nagasaki first became important in the sixteenth century when it was the centre of Japanese Christianity. Later it was the sole port of Japan that would trade with foreigners and then only with the Dutch and Chinese. It has now large engineering works and docks and a great fish market. Steamers coming here for coal are loaded with amazing rapidity by groups of young girls



IN THE NEW FISH MARKET OF TOKYO CAPITAL OF JAPAN

Tokyo suffered appallingly from the great earthquake and fire of 1923. Indeed three-quarters of the city were utterly destroyed. But it is wonderful what rapidly a new city arose. The fish market always a busy spot especially early in the morning is spread out but in seventeen days time a new one was opened

upon the floor too between padded quilts. The women whose hair is often so elaborately dressed that it is only done up once or twice a week do not use a pillow under their head—each has a hollow block of wood into which her neck fits her head being unsupported.

The beautiful costume of Japanese women is well known—the brightly coloured kimono with the broad sash tied at the back. The business men are to a certain extent adopting European dress. That is to say they wear it during the day while at work but upon returning to their homes in the evening exchange it for their loose-fitted national dress. On entering a house everybody takes off his shoes and leaves them at the door.

Lately Japanese women have been getting more freedom and consideration but for centuries they have been regarded as the servants of their fathers and brothers and later of their husbands. This is especially so among the upper class. With the peasant among whom the women do much of the work they are held to be more nearly man equal.

One of the first things we notice in Japan is the wonderful garden round the houses and temples. Even the poorest people have their flower garden and tend them with great care and devotion. The Japanese as a nation have a natural love of beauty and this causes them to make long pilgrimages sometimes hundred of miles on foot to see some particular beauty spot of their land such as a



THIS BUDDHIST ABBOT, in his brocaded robes, will sit thus, on his heels, for hours at a stretch, wrapped in silent contemplation. He is of the Zen sect, which comes nearer to the Buddhism of India than any of the many other sects in Japan. The faith was introduced from China forty-five years before Christianity first came to England.



CEREMONIOUS POLITENESS is one of the most charming attributes of the Japanese. Everywhere to part is an introduction to a new world. It is a little of the religion of paper and good will. A woman greets her guest with a little of the most that she has to offer. She bows to the ground several times.



Nippon Yusen Kaisha

MERRY WORKERS IN A TEA GARDEN

Picking the tea leaves is not regarded as a labour in Japan. Everyone enjoys the work, and looks upon it as a picnic. There are so many ceremonies attached to tea drinking that the etiquette is taught in schools

certain avenue of blossoming cherry trees. In the early months of the year the plum trees, trained into graceful shapes, are covered with white and red flowers. A little later the cherry trees are a wonderful sight with their seas of blossoms—pink, not white like our English cherry. Scarcely have they ceased to flower when the wistaria blooms, then the iris and azalea and peony, these in turn being followed by the white flowers of the lotus and these by the national flower, the chrysanthemum.

We cannot help being amazed also at the tiny trees which, grown in beautiful china pots, are very popular for house decoration—dwarf pine-trees or maples that will grow no more than a few inches high even after a hundred years.

In the north of Japan the winters are severe, lasting often for four months, and

there is heavy snow, but farther south they are mild and extend over barely two months of the year. The rainfall is very heavy in most districts, Japan being one of the wettest countries of the world, but the greater number of days in the year are sunny. On the farms the Japanese people still use old-fashioned methods and implements, and in the square ricefields, flooded with water while the shoots are growing, we can still see the farmers ploughing with ancient implements. Very often we come across an old-fashioned "treadmill" wheel, rather like the Siamese one we can see in page 712, used for irrigating the land.

Farther up the slopes of the mountains the rice fields, which provide Japan's most important product, give way to terraces of wheat and barley. Near Kyoto much tea is grown, very little is exported, however, for tea is the favourite drink among the people and practically the whole of the crop is used by the Japanese themselves.

As the farmers have so small an area for cultivation—generally no more than three or four acres—they have to eke out their living by handicrafts and manufactures. Some of them make baskets, others carve wood, but nearly all of them cultivate the silkworm for the production of raw silk. In each house we hear the rustling noise of silk winding and find rows and rows of cocoons put out on trays to dry in the sun.

The farmers grow large numbers of mulberry trees, on the leaves of which the silkworms feed, and make, sometimes, a better business out of this so-called addition to their earnings than from their main occupation of farming the land. Indeed the silk industry is next in importance to rice cultivation.

IV. CHERRY BLOSSOM LAND

On the high slopes we find vast groves of bamboo. The tender young shoots and the seed are used for food and the larger old cane is especially material for building, and when split for basket and hat making.

While we are among the people of the country we must pause to have a look at the children who playing with their kites and tops and huddlecks run happily about the street dressed in bright coloured kimono. They do not wear any

stockings but use elegant slippers of deer and straw sandals when they are in their homes. Japanese children are gradually trained to appreciate art from their earliest days. The girl even having lessons in how to arrange flowers. Everywhere there is evidence of the careful training even in the poorest village and in the most hard working peasant artists of refinement are produced that rival those both in workmanship and design.



AN ABORIGINAL OF JAPAN WHOSE PRIDE IS HIS BUSHY BEARD

When the Japanese first came to Japan—no one is quite certain how or whence—they drove the original inhabitants north into the land of Hokkaido and there their descendants live to this day—the Aino is a primitive tribe of hunters and fishers. They are not really aboriginals but the men grow luxuriant beards.



Weston

THE NEW YEAR is a great festival in Japan. Every house is decorated with fir and bamboo, and is sure to display at least one symbol of good fortune in the form of an orange, lobster and piece of charcoal tied in a fringe of grass. Gifts are distributed and calls are paid, courtesy demanding an elaborate series of bows at each meeting.



WISTARIA comes out when the cherry blossom falls and then all Japan visits the pretty tea houses that fringe many of the lakes in the temple gardens. There one may sit beneath a canopy of hanging blossoms—sometimes a yard in length or even more—or stand among the leaves of June's flowers and watch their reflections in the water.

are only made with this loving care, however for us in Japan Things made in bulk for foreigners who so the Japanese believe have no taste are usually made quickly and carelessly and are often over decorated and really ugly.

Before we have this country of picture-que scenery and glorious colours we must first see the huge volcano Fujiyama one of the most beautiful mountains in the whole world. It stands by itself in the midst of a plain some seventy or eighty miles from Tokyo and is partially encircled by a chain of lovely lakes. It is now generally supposed to be

extinct, for it has displayed no activity for many years.

Japan is beautifully symmetrical in shape and is usually capped with snow. It is regarded as sacred by the beauty-loving Japanese, thousands of whom make a pilgrimage to the crater every summer. If we climb the steep sides we shall find everywhere shrines built to the spirits that inhabit it. From it, too, we shall get a view of plains and lakes and distant mountains that will be a fitting conclusion to our visit to the delightful country whose name means, in Chinese, the "Land of the Rising Sun."



KING BABY OF JAPAN HOW HE FARES ON BOYS' DAY

Japan is called the Paradise of Babies and on two days of the year this is especially true. March 3rd is the girls' festival, the Feast of the Dolls, May 6th is the boys' day, the Feast of the Flags. Then the sons of the house are surrounded with toys, and every family that includes a boy hangs a great paper carp outside the door.

A Link Between East and West

HUNGARIANS OF THE CITIES AND VAST PLAINS

[illegible]

A MANE who wants to form a really good opinion of the Hungarian to judge their civilization as they want it to be judged should not go straight to Budapest from London Paris or Rome. He will get to Constantinople, a host he can stay there for a while put up for a week in Bukarest then another week in Belgrad. After that let him go to Budapest and he will be agreeably surprised. He will find himself among a cultivated and charming people with Western ideas Western method Western honesty Western civilization. He will be impressed and thenceforward will regard Hungarians with affection and admiration. If he enter Hungary the other way—go to Budapest with London and Paris fresh in his memory—he will still enjoy himself till find much that is delightful in the Hungarians but he will feel he has reached the beginning of the last the first of the turbulent and troublesome Balkan States.

So advises an Irish writer who visited Hungary after the Great War when it had been separated from Austria and become an independent state.

Sa n t h u F e m b l e o f t h e S t a t e

At the conclusion of the Great War the Treaty of Versailles put up the kingdom of Hungary one of the oldest and proudest kingdoms in Europe whose Charter of Liberties dates back to a little earlier than Magna Carta and whose thousandth anniversary was celebrated in 1906. Many different elements had become united in this kingdom under successive leaders beginning with Stephen saint and

king who early in the eleventh century turned a confused tribe into an organized state and whom for this it must be confessed converted the people to Christianity. Stephen II was killed; Sylvester II conferred the title of Apostolic King upon him; the title and most of it a royal inheritance were now a part of the crown of France.

A Hungarian King Solutes

King László I was the second of his dynasty to be anointed a saint. Another and much later name that stands out in Hungarian history is that of Matthias the Just whose reign was, perhaps, the most splendid of all. He held a position that could only be likened to that of King Solomon: so great a lover was he of splendid clothing, splendid palaces and pageantry. The father of Matthias was the indomitable knight John Hunyadi, or as it is written in Hungarian Hunyadi János who saved Central Europe from the Turk.

It is not to be wondered at that with their long line of splendid fighting kings the Hungarian never willingly agreed to form part of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary in which Austria occupied the principal position more especially as in course of time Austria demanded increasing financial support from them and an increasing number of men to swell the rank of the Austrian army. The Hungarians have a red flag for their loyalty to Austria for it is through that loyalty that they are left to-day with but a third of the rich territory that once belonged to them.

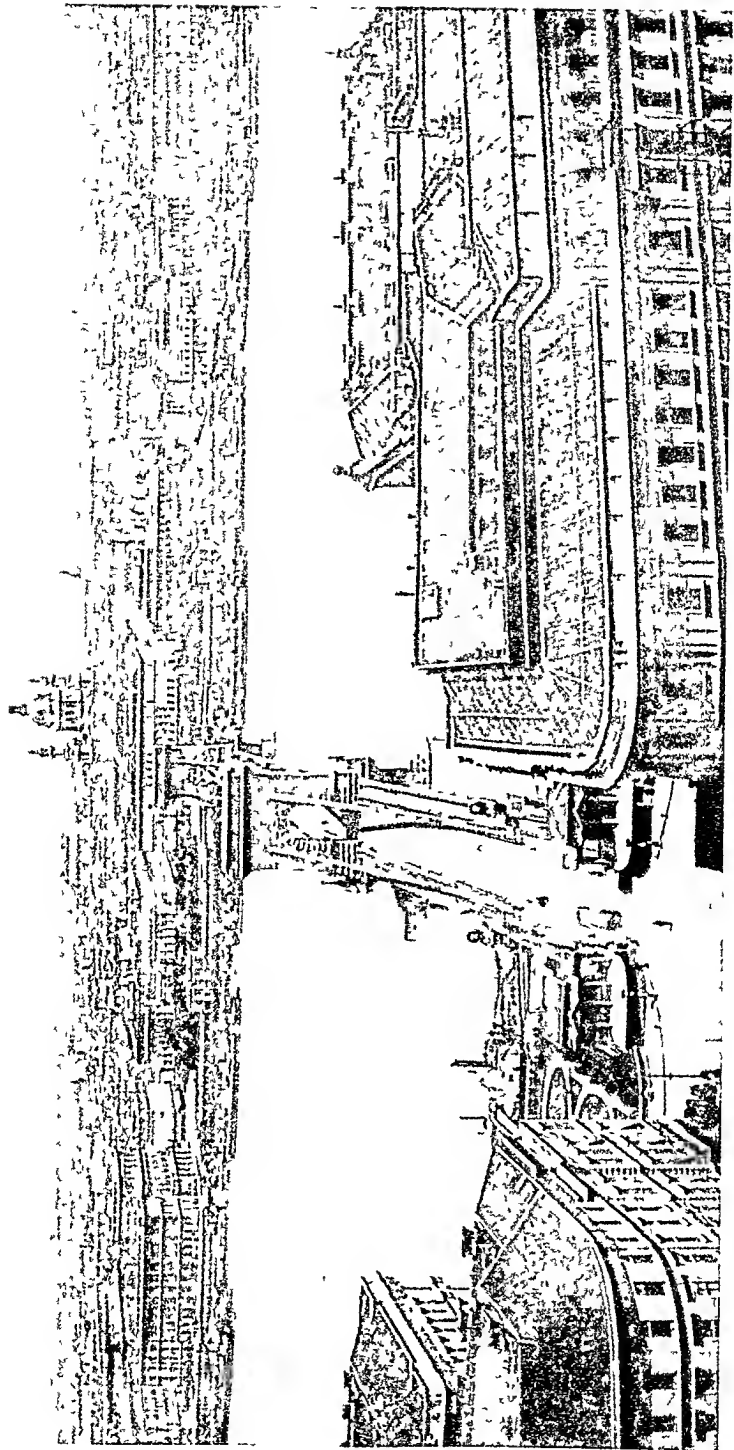


LANKOVITZ

HER GAY CLOTHES do not mean that this girl does not work, because here we see her at the wheel of a well in a tiny village near Kalocsa. The well is the favourite meeting-place in these villages and the girls chatter away as they await their turn to draw water. The wells in the Danube region never fail, because they are fed by the river.



BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM to a couple sight in the city for they will wear elaborate wedding garments which have been purchased for the occasion. The bride is dressed in the most beautiful and elaborate gown and the groom in the most elegant suit.



SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE DANUBE JOINING THE TOWNS OF BUDA AND PEST
 The city of Budapest was formed by the union of the towns of Buda and Pest in 1873. Pest, the more important part of the city, lies on the low left bank of the Danube, the further one in the photograph. S. bridges link up the two portions of the city, the Suspension Bridge, which was built by an English engineer, is the oldest of them all and is one of the largest of its kind in Europe. In the distance can be seen the dome of S. Stephen, in which is a statue of S. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary. Buda is the older of the towns.



DANCING THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DANCE BEFORE A VERY CRITICAL AUDIENCE

The Csárdás, as the Hungarian national dance is called, has two movements—one slow and stately, the other gay and whirling. Those Magyar peasants are very fond of dancing, and it is a splendid sight to see them, dressed in their bright clothes, at their favourite pastime



HUNGARIAN BABIES REST COMFORTABLY ON FAT HOLSTERS

Sometimes one or two huge holsters with covers beautifully embroidered in the bright colours are placed upon the mother's lap when she is nursing her baby. The Hungarians love fine clothes and their traditional costume. The peasants take their only clothes and many hours of patient labour are spent on every garment.

When the Dual Monarchy was agreed upon in 17-3 it was decided that the ruler of both Hungary and Austria should be one and the same person. Though the agreement still left Hungary a constitutional measure of independence with her own parliament and her own laws the Hungarians were convinced that the Austrians were having by far the best of the bargain and so they reserved the right to call their men to arms.

The story of Maria Theresia's appeal to parliament to exercise this right of calling an insurrection and the call to arms was termed as generally made dramatic by picturing her facing the nobles with her infant son in her arms and so playing upon

the chivalrous feeling of the loyal Hungarians. But according to another account which is probably the more accurate of the two she laid aside her royal robes and dressed in simple mourning and without her child went almost unattended to meet the nobles.

On September 11, 1791 the representatives of both Chambers of the Hungarian Diet or parliament were invited to gather at the castle at Presburg (now Bratislava). The Queen at 1 said contemptuously nothing less than summoning to her standard in order to repel the invasion of Austria by the French every Magyar that is Hungarian who was capable of bearing arms. This idea was



Cutler

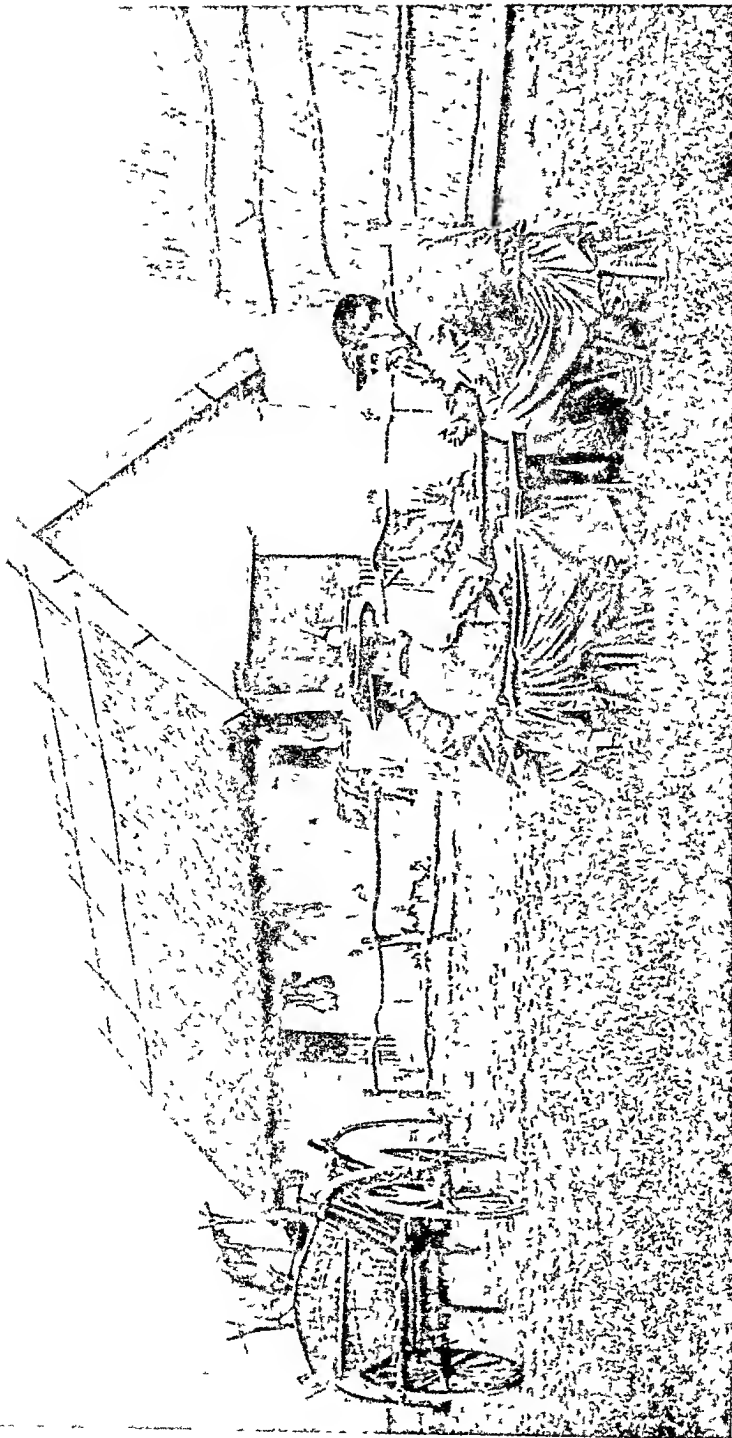
HUNGARIAN WOMEN CARRYING THEIR GEESE TO MARKET

Peasant women have discovered that it is very much quicker to carry a goose to market than to drive it, so they put it in a wicker basket on their backs. These women are wearing high leather boots, which are much the same as those worn by the woman in Czechoslovakia of whom we have read in page 312



HERDSMEN BEFORE THEIR SHELTER ON THE HORTOBAGY PLAIN

In the eastern part of Hungary lies the Alföld, or great plain, of which the Hortobágy Plain forms a part. Herds of cattle and horses and flocks of sheep graze over the rich pastures attended by herdsmen such as we see here. The man on the right is wearing an embroidered sheepskin cloak, with the fleece inside, as is the custom in Hungary.



MAGYAR COWHERDS EATING THEIR EVENING MEAL AT THEIR HOME ON THE GREAT PLAIN

Solitary homes of these sturdy herdsmen are scattered all over the continent. They wear round felt hats with broad brims and wide skirts. Since the Great War the herds have been diminishing in size, as more of the land is being devoted to agriculture.



YOUNG GALLANT KISSING THE HAND OF THE PARTING GUEST

I did not expect to be found among rich and poor, yet a little in the way of this little boy is only showing the tradition of courtesy of his countrymen. We should be surprised to see such behavior in Britain, but like the costumes, the custom of the country is shaking itself into and rubbing noses with the Ma-

regarded as nothing less than madness by the Austrians who for years had preferred to submit to defeat by the Turks rather than authorize any general arming of the Hungarians for they feared lest these weapons should be turned against themselves.

Maria Theresa nevertheless determined to appeal to Hungarian goodwill and it is

said that even those deputies who were most averse to making sacrifices for Austria were moved as he passed to her seat on the throne in the Audiance Chamber. Only one symbol of royalty did he reserve for this occasion but it was the one which no Hungarian could resist—on his shining hair rested the iron crown of St. Stephen. By the Magyar this crown



Cutler

FAMILY MAKING JELLY IN THE VILLAGE OF CZINKOTA

In the autumn, when the plums have been gathered everybody seems to be busy at the same task—jelly-making. The whole family has to help, because the stirring must go on throughout twenty-four hours without a stop. We see here, as in some of the other photographs, that the people often go about with bare feet to save their boots.

was regarded with an almost superstitious veneration. So jealously was it guarded that only the existence of complete confidence between herself and her Hungarian counsellors could have enabled Maria Theresa to make use of this effective means of reminding them that she and the Magyars were pledged to mutual support.

Standing before them, the young queen spoke eloquently, reminding them of the danger threatening the kingdom and how "we place our sole reliance in the fidelity, arms and long-tried valour of the Hungarians" and promising them that "the faithful states and orders of Hungary shall experience our hearty cooperation in all things which may promote the



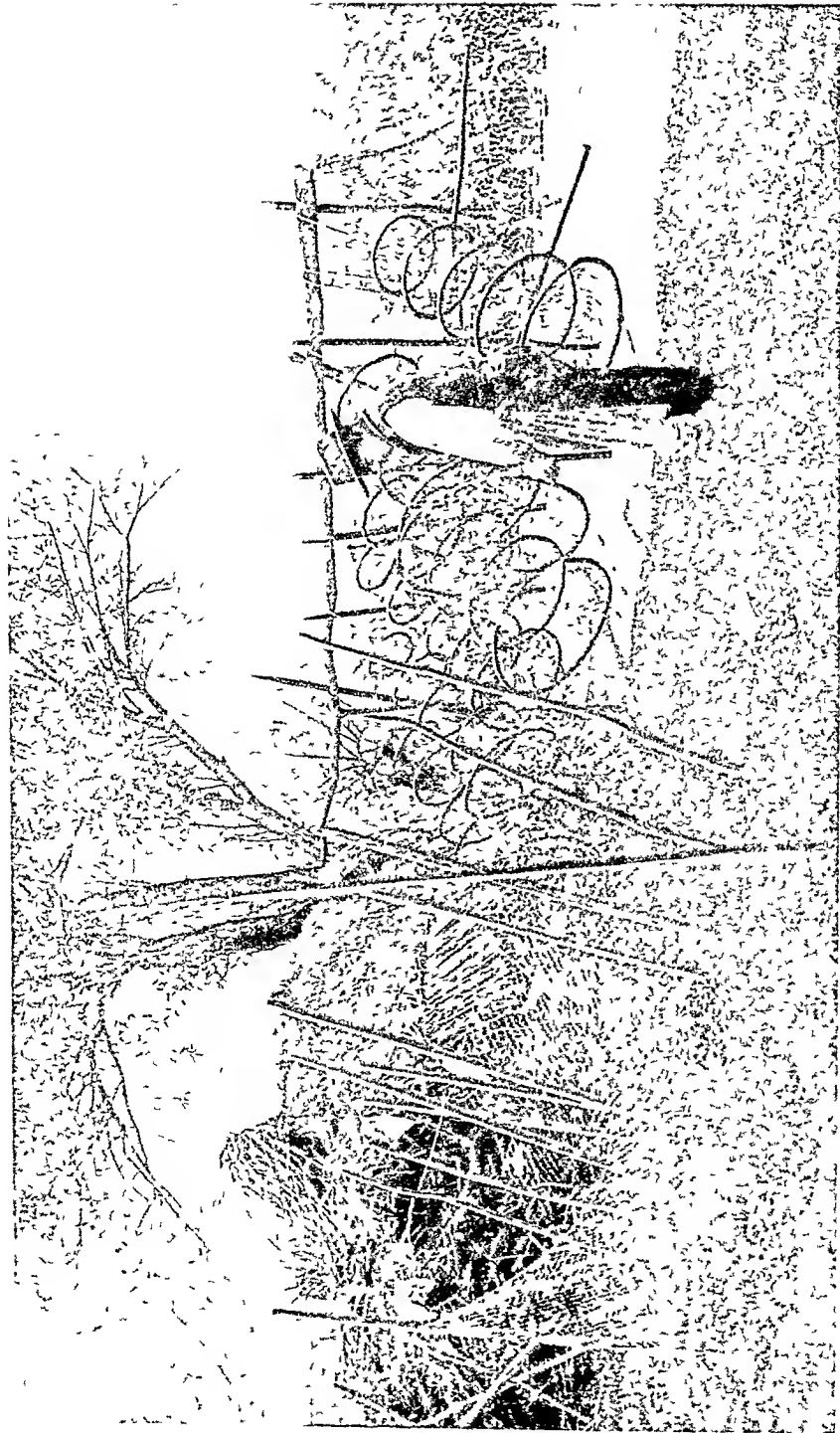
PEASANT LADS PROUDLY WEARING THEIR SUNDAY CLOTHES

We should have to go to the court of some Eastern prince before we should again see men wearing such gay clothes as these, and yet in the village of Mezőkövesd they are to be seen every Sunday. The beautiful apron and the end of the white dress are a collection of all the colours of the rainbow, and no two patterns are alike.

happiness of this ancient kingdom and the honour of the people.

She made an overwhelming impression on everyone present. The hall resounded to the sound of sabres half-drawn, then thrust back to the hilt and hundred of voices cried: "We consecrate our life and blood to your most sacred majesty!" Then the member of the Diet went to

their Chambers and voted a liberal supply of men and money to wage war for a queen who had so dramatically appealed to them. It was not long before their loyalty brought suffering upon them and the queen's sympathies soon wavered. Nevertheless, he is a great figure in Austro-Hungarian history and one of which both countries are equally proud.

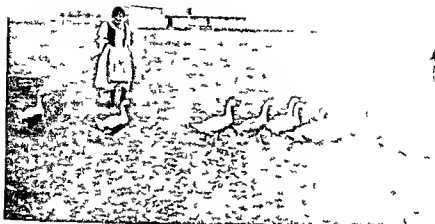


Cutler

FISHERMAN INSPECTING HIS NETS ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER HORTOBAGY

When the fisherman takes up his nets he spreads them over a wooden frame to dry, and before he sets them again he carefully mends any tears. The fishermen generally make their nets themselves and as they are unable to earn a living solely by fishing, they try to

obtain a little extra money by making brooms, rush baskets and mats. On Hungary's vast wide-spreading plains there is not the same need for feverish activity as there is in more densely populated countries where the struggle for existence is hard and unceasing



GOOSEGIRL ENDEAVOURING TO ROUND UP HER FLOCK

Many of the homesteads on the plains keep a flock of geese. The girl is seen here in the morning and brought into the farmyard at night. Here and there the girl's nearest neighbours may be a day's journey. The idea of the size of the Hungarian prairies and of the distance between the homesteads is not easily grasped.



YOKE OF LONG HORNED OXEN BRINGING HOME THE HARVEST

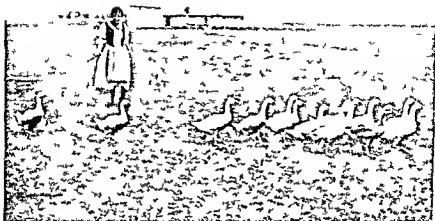
Lying between the Danube and the Drave in the south of Hungary is the little district of Baranya. Here the fields of wheat are cultivated. Hungary produces a small amount of wheat, but it has become one of the granaries of Europe. The farmers are not keen to replace the oxen which they use, and are reluctant to replace them by tractors and motor vehicles.



FISHERMAN INSPECTING HIS NETS ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER HORTOBAGY

When the fisherman takes up his nets he spreads them over a wooden frame to dry, and before he sets them again he carefully rinds any tears. The fishermen generally make their nets themselves, and as they are unable to earn a living solely by fishing, they try to

obtain a little extra money by making brooms, rush baskets and mats. On Hungary's vast wide spreading plains there is not the same need for feverish activity as there is in more densely populated countries where the struggle for existence is hard and unceasing.



GOOSEGIRL ENDEAVOURING TO ROUND UP HER UNRULY CHARGES

Many of the home-cads on the plains keep a flock of geese which spend most of the morning and night in the fields. Here we see another scene in the life of the girls nearest the city. This gives us a glimpse of the life of the Hungarians and of the wild life of the plains.



YOKE OF LONG HORNED OXEN BRINGING HOME THE HARVEST

The oxen are the main source of power in the south. The oxen are used in the fields of Hungary, where they are used to pull the plow and the cart. The oxen are also used to pull the cart of the farmer who is bringing home the harvest. The oxen are used to pull the cart of the farmer who is bringing home the harvest. The oxen are used to pull the cart of the farmer who is bringing home the harvest.



KANKOVASKY

GIRLS OBSERVING A STRANGE CUSTOM IN THE BAJA DISTRICT

The peasants of the Baja region in south Hungary have a quaint custom. On certain days when the men are harvesting, unmarried women and girls go into the fields to cook for the men, taking flowers and cooking utensils. The flowers are given to the men, and if a man likes a girl he offers her a piece of sugar as a sign of their betrothal.

A LINK BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

It was during Maria Theresa's reign that the pontoon bridge was built across the Danube to connect Buda and Pest two ancient cities that are now one—Perhaps the capital of Hungary. In those days however they had long been rival separated by jealousy as well as by the broad Danube. It was not until 1837 that the passing of a law decreed that the cities of Buda and Pest should henceforth be one and be known as Budapest. Some twenty-one years later it became a royal city equal in rank with Vienna.

It is a beautiful city without a doubt with its handsome bridges over the river its parks and wide tree-lined boulevards and its numerous splendid churches and museums. There is music everywhere for Hungary is the home of the horn player and of the gypsy players. Last one of the greatest composers gives the credit for the creation of Hungarian national music to the gypsies. Another great musician Brahms based all his Hungarian songs on the haunting gypsy melodies.

Newspapers without Paper

The Opera and National Theatre belong to the State and the standard of acting is high. Shakespeare is frequently played. Music hall and cinema are found everywhere so are museums some of them being exceptionally fine and famous all over the world. The library of the National Museum is said to be the most valuable in Europe.

Budapest was the first city in the world to possess a newspaper in which the news was circulated by telephone instead of print. All day a clear voiced electrician announced items of news as they arrived and at intervals told stories to entertain the subscriber.

In their desire to make a good impression upon a visitor the Hungarians are sometimes apt to be rather over-hospitable. It is one thing to visit friend but quite another matter to go away from there. They have even been known to remove the wheel from the vehicle in which

visitors have arrived and thus obliging them to remain.

The custom of making a speech on entering a house and the keeping of the hands of the ladies are customs that put our friends of grace to have. It is usual also to talk hard after a meal and to wish each other continued good health. A lady visitor may be presented with flowers without a necessity which is certainly a gracious custom.

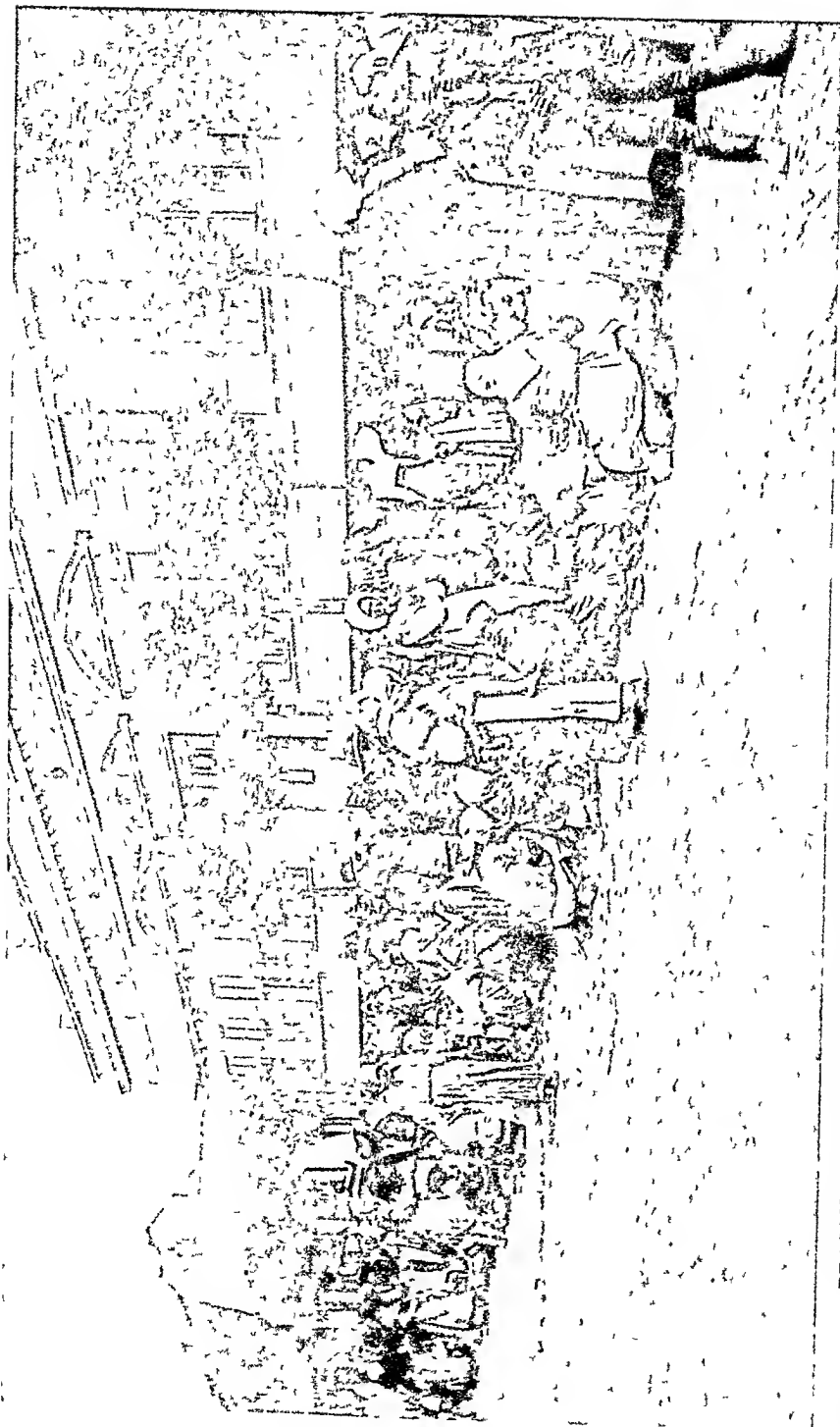
Girls Stay Lovers at Easter

One of the customs of the city and indeed throughout Hungary is the Easter water. With bright red dyed and fine full petticoats girls visit their friends as many as ten or a dozen a blouse and an ornamental bodice. We can distinguish them anywhere. The Hungarian a lover of music and of embroidery. Joseph coat of many colours would be a suitable term and a Solomon might find the glory dimmed. Colour is his to the present and there are little time and patience too. He is not lacking and no occasion for punishment for he is ever mowed.

Easter Christmas and New Year. Five are great events. Last is the pruning season and the first young girl to be married must be pruned, whether she likes it or not. She is supposed to be pruned with scented water but in actual fact it is so daring enough to venture out of doors she will promptly be seized and taken to the nearest well or fountain and will be lucky if she escapes with having only one bucket of water emptied over her.

Trousers like Petticoats

In the country the atmosphere is so clear and bright even in the winter that colour seems natural and fitting. The men dress as gaily as the women. They wear small round hats ornamented with feather and even flowers. Black sleeveless jackets cover those who undercoats, which often have enormous and richly embroidered red sleeves. Their trousers look like petticoats, and they wear also brightly embroidered red aprons.



PEASANTS SELLING THEIR WARES AT THE MARKET IN THE TOWN OF DEBRECZEN

Debreczen stands in the Hortobágy Plain, and is about thirty miles from the Rumanian frontier. The town is the market centre for the two long lines some distance apart and the buyers walk up and down northern districts of the Alföld, and hither come the peasants to sell the produce of their farms. They do not set up stalls, but sit beside their goods, which are spread out upon the ground. The sellers form the important horse market, since horse-breeding is carried on in the surrounding districts.

SPINNERS AND WEAVERS

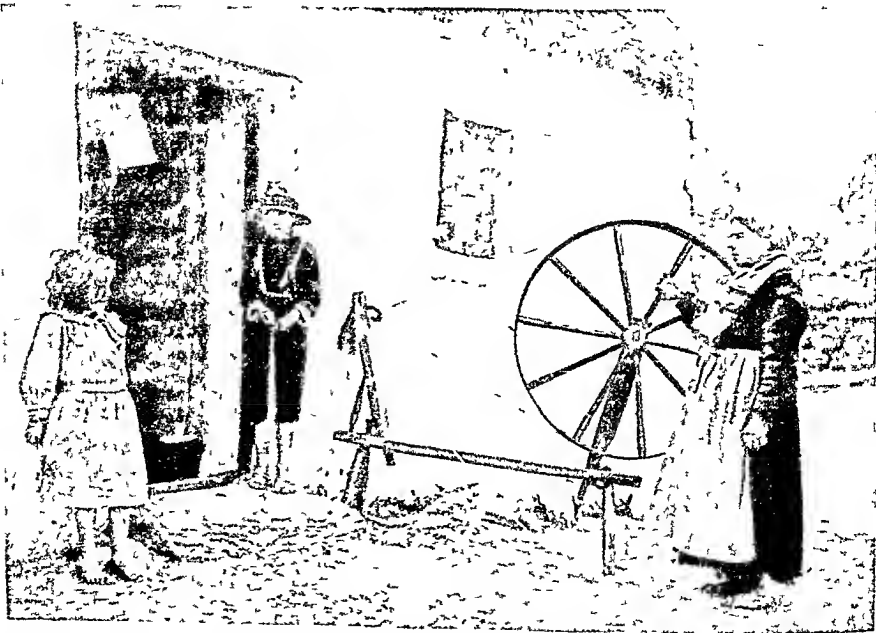
spin that the spindle nearly touches the ground, the spinner winds it round the spindle and starts again.

It is not known exactly when the first spinning wheel came into existence, but it is certainly a great improvement on the distaff and spindle. Nuremberg and Brunswick in Germany, both claim its invention, and there is a fourteenth century manuscript in the British Museum that tells us that there were spinning wheels even in the early days. The early kings of our race like the Eastern potentates of still earlier times set great store on the art of spinning. For example, King Edward the Elder commanded his daughters to be taught the use of the distaff and his father, Alfred the Great, referred in his will to the female portion of his family as the 'spindle side'.

The idea that holds to-day in Germany, Rumania and elsewhere, that a bride should provide the household linen, originated in the fact that our forefathers

considered no woman worthy of wifehood until she had spun and woven for herself a complete set of bed, body and table linen. Hence it is that an unmarried woman was, and still remains in name, a spinster or spinner, though the custom of women weaving and spinning their own clothes died out many years ago in Britain.

After the spinning comes the weaving—that is, the combining of the single threads to make cloth. This is done by stretching a series of threads—called the warp—tightly over a frame, and crossing them with other threads—the weft—which are passed alternately over and under the warp. The frame on which this is done is a loom. The illustrations show us many different forms of primitive looms, all of which, however, follow the same principle. The first looms were very simple, but improvements were gradually made to them, an important one being the invention of the device called the



IRISH RELIC OF A DAY WHEN ALL SPINNING WAS DONE AT HOME
Spinning was once an important home industry in Ireland, but it is now rapidly dying out. It is very strange that methods of spinning, which is one of man's very oldest industries, remained practically unaltered for centuries, and yet, in the last 150 years, since the first machine was invented, no industry has made more rapid progress.



DISTAFF AND TWIRLING SPINDLE IN THE HANDS OF AN OLD BRETON

This is how all spinning was done before the spinning wheel was invented. The spindle attaches the thread to the public, which is then let hang. It is then used to twirl for a little time and so the thread is being drawn from the distaff to the spindle. The eight threads of the distaff are being twisted together.

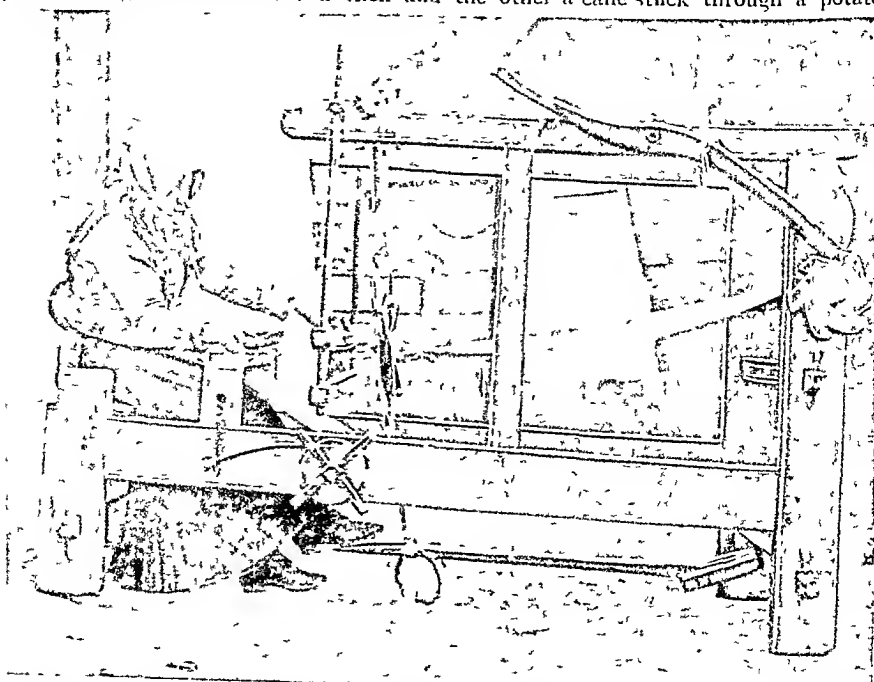
huttle which rises and lowers all the threads of the warp to facilitate the movement of the weft thread. The weft was first wound into a ball, then it was wound round a tick, then finally it was twisted round a spindle which was enclosed in a torpedo-shaped shuttle.

So rarely however did man invent improvements in the methods of spinning and

weaving and so slight were the improvements when made that a little after the middle of the eighteenth century the spinning wheel and looms that our ancestors used were very little different from those of their forefathers. Then in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries improvements came so fast that the industry was revolutionised.



SPINNING OCCUPIES THE HANDS OF THE ECUADORIAN SWINEHERD
 It is extraordinary that in an industry so widespread as spinning, practically the same methods of doing it should be employed everywhere. The native of Ecuador, like the Breton woman in page 1347, and the Rumanian in page 1194, holds a distaff and twirls a spindle though the one is only a stick and the other a cane stuck through a potato

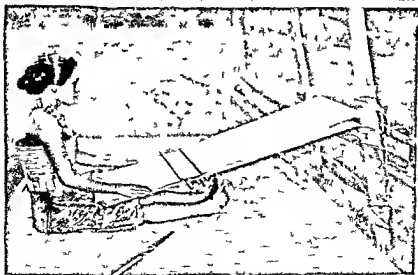


HOME WEAVER IN THE HUNGARIAN VILLAGE OF MEZOKOVESD
 There is a greater difference between the looms used in the various corners of the world than there is between the spinning implements. This woman is a Hungarian, and upon her curious and rather complicated wooden loom she is weaving a pair of trousers for her husband. Almost every cottage in Hungary has its loom.

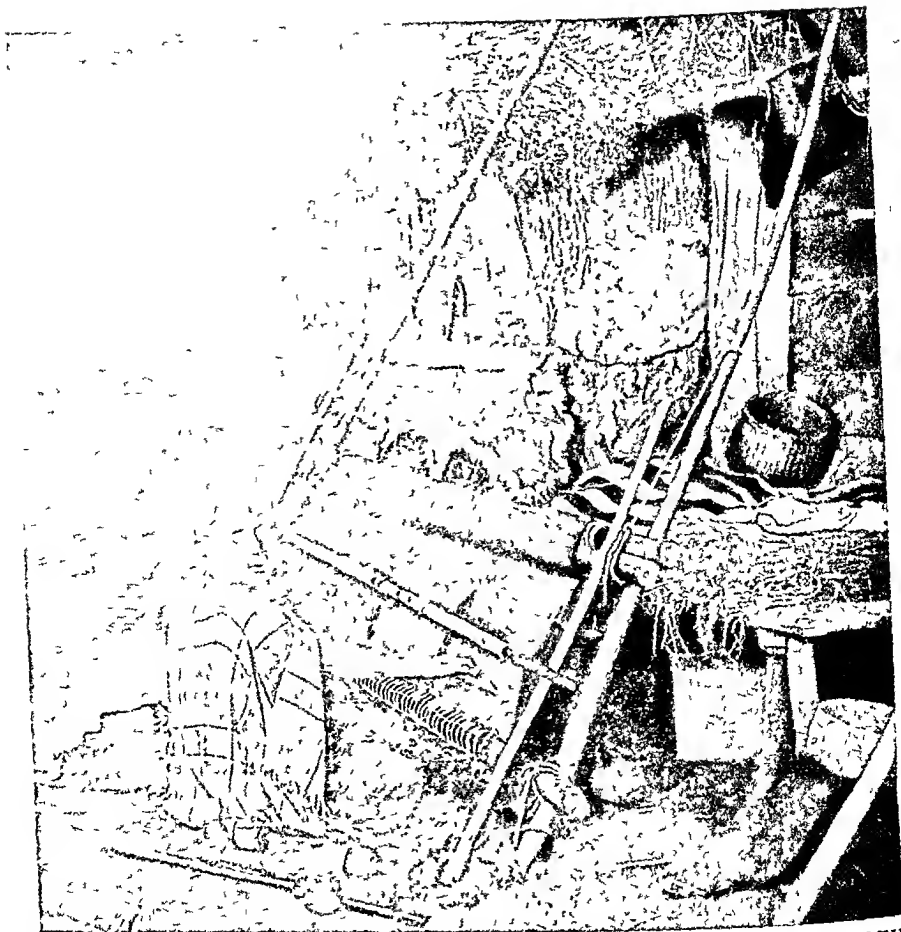


THE SPINNING WHEEL AS IT IS STILL USED IN CHINA

Here we see how cotton is spun in a Chinese loom. This is a spinning wheel different in shape from those shown in p. 25 1345 6 yet it works on the same principle. She has however one great advantage over both the Belgian and the Irish one. She turns the wheel with her feet—by means of a treadle—and so has both hands free.



HOW A QUEERLY DRESSED MAID OF BORNEO DOES HER WEAVING
The loom of this Iban woman of Borneo is very simple. The warp or lengthways thread is looped round a cross bar and a main rod and is kept taut by a piece of webbing around her waist. She runs the loom till that is beside her in and out between the threads and thus makes clothes for herself and her neighbors.



UPRIGHT LOOM UPON WHICH A CHILEAN WEAVER MAKES HER CLOTH

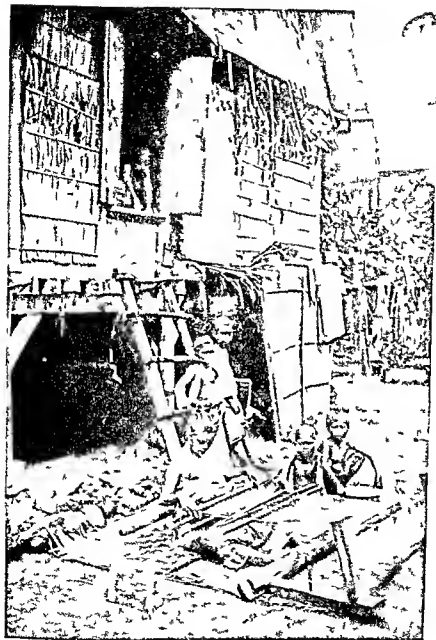
In the southern and western parts of South America are found herds of wild guanacos and vicunas and of domesticated llamas and alpacas—beasts of the camel family—the long woolly coats of which have proved very useful to man. This Araucanian Indian of Chile is making a blanket of guanaco wool upon her simple loom.

We can only understand how great was the change if we first watch a home-craftsman turning a spinning-wheel and weaving at a hand loom, and then visit a modern textile factory and watch the marvellously intricate machinery that spins the short fibres of wool, cotton or flax into long continuous threads. We shall also see other wonderful machines that shoot the shuttle holding the weft-thread backwards and forwards between the threads of the warp, making hundreds of yards of elaborately patterned or simple material in an incredibly short time.

But although machinery and the need for increased production have killed many

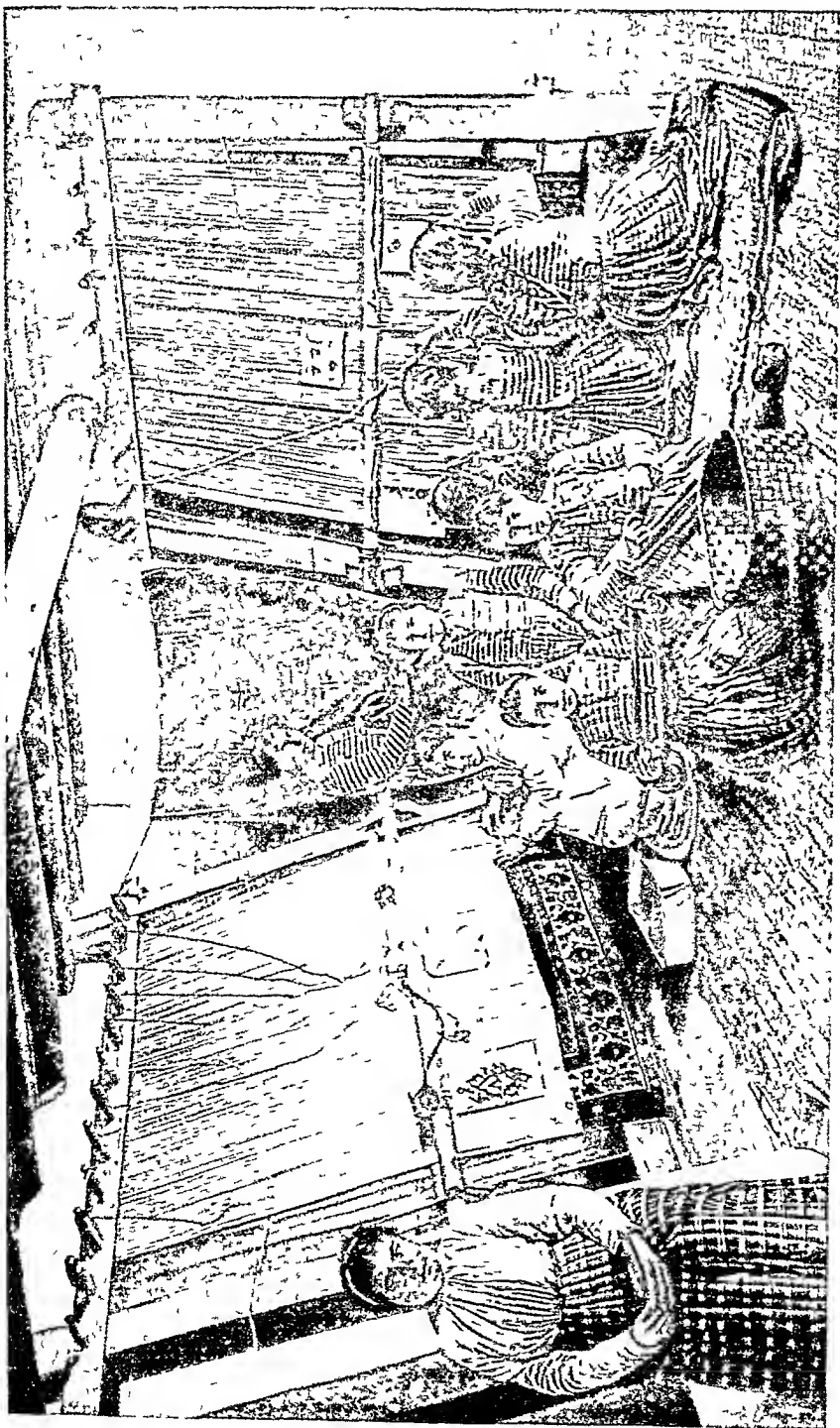
an old handicraft, the value of hand-loom weaving, whether as a pleasant home occupation or as an educational pursuit will always exist. For fabrics turned out by a skilled and conscientious hand weaver will invariably long outlast the cheap machine-made stuffs.

The "homespun" of Scotland, Ireland and Wales—Harris tweeds, Galway frieze, Welsh serge—that we see in shop windows, are sometimes real homespun made in the districts that give them their names. But more often they are factory-made imitations, for manufacturers have been swift to turn out thousands upon thousands of yards of cloth modelled in appearance



INDUSTRY AND IDLENESS IN A FAR EASTERN ISLAND

Like the Hungarian woman in page 1348 and the West African boy in page 1354 the girl of the Celebes works at her loom before the door of her house. In our houses and weavers are all here very different. Her loom is more like that shown in page 1348 which worked by a girl of the neighbouring island of Borneo.



CHILDREN WHO MAKE SOME OF THE WORLD'S FINEST CARPETS LITTLE ARMENIANS IN KURDISTAN

Turkish carpets have long been renowned for their beauty of design and their long-wearing qualities, but it is not usually realized that most of them are not Turkish but Armenian. Many are made by Armenian girls who if they were English would still be at school. The looms they use are very simple—upright wooden frames around which the warp threads are drawn taut. Weft threads of various colors are twisted round pegs stuck in the top bar of the loom, and enlarged details of the pattern are pinned up near the weaver.



DISTAFF AND LOOM ARE NEVER LONG IDLE IN BULGARIA

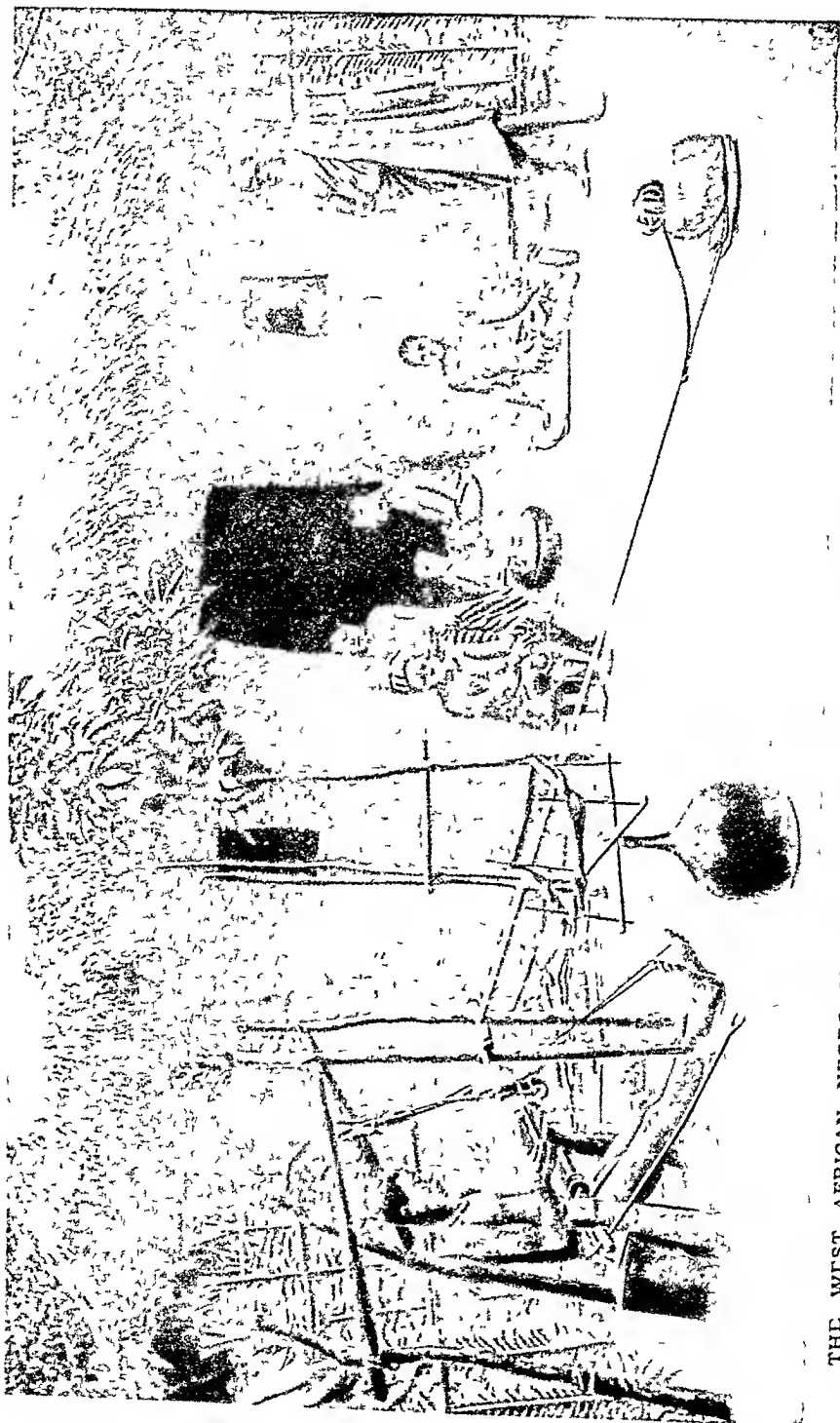
The peasant women in Bulgaria are very industrious and never let their hands be idle. They raise flax or wool to be spun and cloth to be woven. Not only do they make all the material for their clothes but they also make horse-span for export. Here at Dobrovo women and girls have gathered together for a spinning and weaving bee.

on the old-fashioned cloth that would last for years. However good the machine-made home-spun may be they can never surpass the fabrics woven so carefully and conscientiously upon the hand looms from thread spun in the old spinning wheel which now for the most part are curios for museum.

In foreignland however hand spinning and hand weaving have not been superseded by machinery and are still likely to be. The hand-made carpet and rug of the East are in great demand all over the world not only because of their beauty of design but because of the care with which they are made and the beautiful colorings produced by the use of

vegetable dyes mean that these wares will outlast many a machine-made article in the coloring of which mineral dyes have been used. In our museums we may see examples of Persian and Turkish rugs and carpets that are perhaps two or three hundred years old and are still as freshly colored and beautiful as they were when they were made.

The looms of Bradford and Manchester supply China and India with an immense quantity of cheap cotton fabrics and woollen yet still fortunately the hand loom plays a very important part among the natives of those countries. Some of the most beautiful hand-made material in the world come from China and an old



THE WEST AFRICAN NEGRO MAKES LONG STRIPS OF NARROW CLOTH AT HIS INGENUOUS LOOM

In most parts of the world weaving is regarded as woman's work, but in the Gold Coast man takes it in hand. His loom is certainly ingenious, and for all its apparent simplicity, somewhat complicated. The warp threads are kept taut by large weights and the bobbles,

the contra piece that raises alternate threads of the warp to simplify the movement of the shuttle, is worked by cords around the weaver's toes. His supply of yarn is ready to hand on every ingenious machine, extraordinarily like one used by us for winding skeins of silk or wool

McGraw



NEWAR WOMEN OF NEPAL WORK AT THEIR LOOM IN THE OPEN AIR

Of the touch of tribes in Nepal the Gurkhas are the fighting men and the Newars are the craftsmen. Newar men build labor the wooden houses and the women make cotton cloth on the home-made looms. The woman on the left is doing the work, the woman on the right holds a long stick with which the entangled threads are separated.

piece of Chinese tapestry will fetch a very large sum of money. Indian silks are also prized for their excellent quality and beautiful designs. Yet the looms on which these lovely material are made appear very crude and imperfect.

China and India are however the homes of very old civilizations. It is more surprising to learn that even the most primitive people have taught themselves methods of spinning and weaving. In uncivilized land far from places where

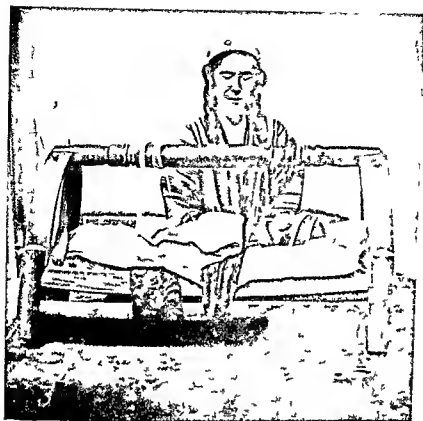
cheap fabrics and machine-made clothes can be procured the women of the various races and even the men spin animal or vegetable fibres with primitive distaff and spindle and erect curiously ingenious looms on which they weave material to make what clothing they require.

Spinning and weaving two of the oldest industries of mankind have been practised for centuries in strangely similar ways by Christian and heathen, by black and white by civilized man and



BEING PHOTOGRAPHED RATHER FRIGHIENS THIS LITTLE BOY

Not many white people live in Sin-Kiang and cameras are still regarded with suspicion so that this boy is very glad of his mother's protection while the photographer is there. They are standing on the banks of the Yarkand River, in the south-western portion of Sin Kiang. The people of the towns, such as these, are called Sarts and are of Turkish origin.



BABY'S CRADLE IS VERY STOUTLY MADE IN SIN KIANG

Built of wood this cradle can be rocked without any fear of overturning because there is a wooden block to which the cradle is attached at the corners. The baby is tied to the cradle so that he can not fall out and above him is a bar or cage that is not intended to keep off flies and mosquitoes.

edged with embroidery which hangs down over the face and hides it as is required by Mahomedan law.

Tea-shops with floors of mud on which the customers sit provide refreshment. The tea-urn sings merrily and there is a tiny china table with a bowl for each person. The seller of meat dumplings and small cakes is there to supplement the tea. He takes coins in payment using his mouth as a purse and deals out change to veiled ladies, solemn-eyed priests and other customers. Hotels are unknown but accommodation can be had in the inns or serais where camel carts, horses and men are lodged side by side. These inns are merely a roof with mud

wall and floor. In winter there is a fire but nothing else is provided for the comfort of travellers.

It is interesting to contrast the mode of life and the food with those of Europe. The meat market supplies beef and mutton but horse flesh is a luxury and set besides it. The principal articles of food are mutton and rice with onions, potatoes, turnips and squash. There are many forms of roast and boiled joints, soups and pilau—a mixture of meat and rice flavoured with fried onion and other vegetables. Tea is the chief drink and is served with sugar but without milk. Bread is made in the shape of little circular rolls with a hole through the centre. Only

IN UNKNOWN SIN-KIANG

... set upon a market
... bazaar, and
... early morning
... women and
... or donkeys,
... lotted to the
...
... the national costume
... That worn by the
... come in a cloth
... of the face and fastened at the
... a colored handkerchief. They
... over trousers like those of a
... sleeping suit of dark material
... by a girdle. The coats have

long sleeves which in winter are pulled down over the hands, thus taking the place of gloves. Leather knee-boots with a detachable slipper that is kicked off on entering a house, and a cloth or velvet cap edged with fur—the headgear common to both men and women—complete the costume.

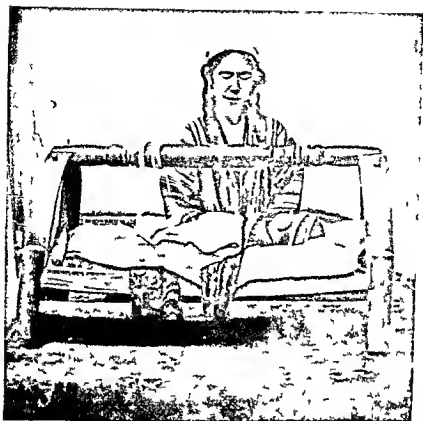
The dress of the women is somewhat similar, but the ladies of fashion wear beautifully embroidered silk waistcoats over a short coat, which is covered by another long coat, and over all is a white muslin cloak reaching to the heels. The women wear a lattice-work veil, usually



Macartney

KIRGHIZ AT THE OPEN DOOR OF THEIR PORTABLE HOME

Encampments of the nomadic Kirghiz are to be found on the slopes of the T'ian Shan Mountains, which divide Eastern Turkistan from Zungaria, in the north. The Kirghiz are stocky little people, with slanting eyes and high cheek-bones. They wander about with their horses and camels, making camps wherever there is grass for their animals.



BABY'S CRADLE IS VERY STOUTLY MADE IN SIN KIANG

Built of wood this cradle can be rocked without any fear of its overturning because there is a wooden block two of which we can see here at each corner. The top bar is tied to the cradle so that the baby cannot fall out and above it is a bar over which a net is hung to keep off flies and mosquito.

edged with embroidery which hangs down over the face and hides it as is required by Mahomedan law.

Tea-hops with floors of mud on which the customers sit provide refreshment. The tea-urns sing merrily and there is a tiny china table with a bowl for each person. The seller of meat dumplings and small cakes is there to supplement the tea. He takes coin in payment using his mouth as a purse and dials out change to veiled ladies and un-veiled priests and other customers. Hosts are unknown but accommodation can be had in the inns or serais where camel carts, horse and men are lodged side by side. These inns are merely a roof with mud

wall and floor. In winter there is a fire but nothing else is provided for the comfort of travellers.

It is interesting to contrast the mode of life and the food with those of Europe. The meat market supplies beef and mutton but horse-flesh is a dainty and fish is high price. The principal articles of food are mutton and rice with onions, potatoes, turnips and parsnips. There are many forms of roast and boiled joints, soups and pilau—a mixture of meat and rice flavoured with fried onion and other vegetables. Tea is the chief drink and is served with sugar but without milk. Bread is made in the shape of little circular rolls with a hole through the centre. Only



CUNNING OLD MAGICIAN WHO IMPOSES UPON THE SUPERSTITIOUS

Most of the people of Sin Kiang are Mahomedans, only a few being of the Buddhist faith. Many of the poorer people and the wandering Kirghiz are very superstitious, and, no matter what their religion may be, still have a firm belief in soothsayers, spells and omens. They pay this bearded magician to tell them the meaning of dreams and to remove spells.



STURDY MEN OF THE CHANTOS PEOPLE OF THE PLAINS

The Chinto I am h m t of m l l o u s c l v e to the to of East m T r k i t n n d
 are ti f a n r s of th c o u t r y . They are a h u r l r a c w t h a l o s t E r o p e a n f a t
 O i n g to n t e m a r r i a g e w t h th m l b t a n t s of th u r r o i l i n g c o u n t r y n l t h the
 v i r of I s e t t l e r s n s o l a n g t h e y h a v e b e c o m e a v e r y m a x d p e o p l e



CHEERFUL TRIO OF WANDERING MUSIC-MAKERS IN SIN-KIANG

Having arrived at a town they spread their carpet in the street and begin their performance—the man with the tumbourne thumping an accompaniment to the ward tinkling of the stringed instruments. Orientals can remain in this kneeling position for hours, though it would cause us immense discomfort after five or ten minutes.

two meals are taken by the Turks, one in the morning and one in the evening, so the work of the household, the farm and the shop goes on without the interruptions that are common in European countries.

On market days the restaurants are well patronised. The customer may have tiny meat dumplings known as "mantu," pastry cooked by steam, soups of vermicelli, macaroni and mutton, stews made in curds and whey, doughnuts of fat and flour, salads of carrot, radish and onion chopped fine, and mustard and cress.

Fruits of all kinds—melons, apples, pears, apricots, peaches, nectarines, pomegranates, plums, cherries and mulberries

—grow in profusion in some parts of the country and appear on the table at the feasts which are popular during the summer months.

The inhabitants of Sin-Kiang are a pleasure-loving race and they have various forms of sport and games, but none is more popular than "baigu," a game, played also in Russian Turkistan, in which the carcass of a sheep or goat serves as a ball. The players, who are all mounted on fast, strong ponies, form up in line. There are often as many as one hundred and twenty players, one of whom is selected from the centre of the line to start the game. He takes the carcass and dashes forward

IN U\KΛOΦA SI\KIA\G

with it well in front of the eager crowd. He swings round in a wide circle and then hurls it to the ground. This is the signal for the rest who set off in full cry. It is a scene of the wildest confusion.

The rider who gains possession of the carcass will have a dozen men hanging on to him either by his own clothes or by the saddle and trappings of his horse. It is fair in this game. A man may beat his opponent's mount to force it out of the scrum or he may seize a player and by fair means or foul unhorse him or compel him to give up the trophy. The day is terrific for the wild web of the player.

menal with the thunder of foot and
the jubilation of hurrahs and cries of
trapping a shy wasp at his
dilatation. But in the first
hold of it carries and takes it at the
fact of the principal fact.

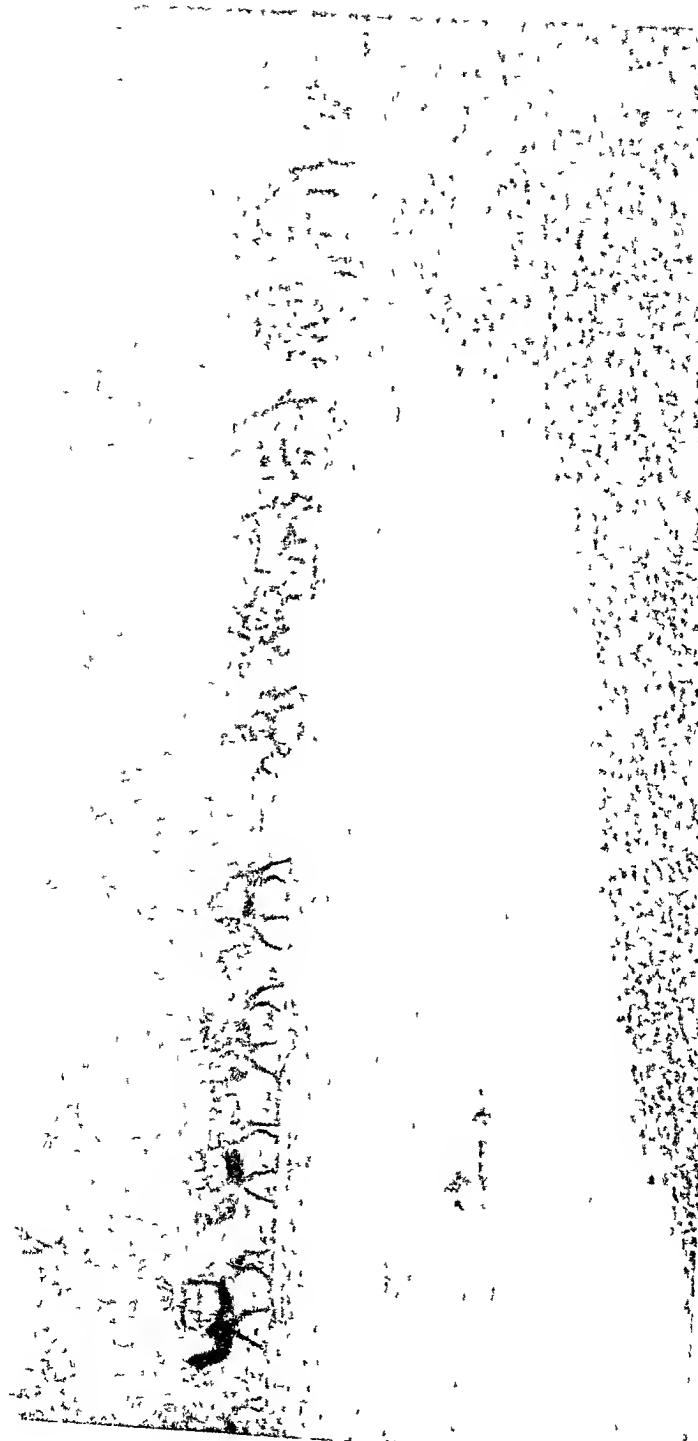
During an informal poll at the end of a game, the party player and guests voted to a choir yet a Turkish equaler. During the game, the orchestra could be heard in the background and the Turkish band.



ONE OF THE CHINESE OFFICIALS WHO GOVERN SIN KIANG

ONE OF THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES AT THE CONFERENCE

Sin Kiang is part of the Chinese Republic and go readily to China in regard or who lives at home by anti-provincial command in chief who has his quarters at Kasar Mun Chinesen who come from China proper and Sin Kiang until they have met their relatives when they return to their native land.



CARAVAN OF HEAVILY LADEN CAMELS FORDING THE RIVER KPAN IN ZUNGARIA

Zungaria is the northern portion of Sun-Kiang and is separated from Eastern Turkistan by the Tian Shan Range, which is also known as the Celestial Mountains. There are no railways in Sun-Kiang, and the roads have been made by the caravans that have been passing over them for centuries. Camels are employed as beasts of burden in the plains, but the yak, which will carry a heavy load, is used in the mountains. That only a mountain deer would care to cross the mountain is one of the many things that have been passing on districts. The number of the caravan is not known.



BOYS STUDYING THE KORAN AT A SCHOOL IN KASHGAR

Practically all that these boys will be able to do when they leave school will be to recite mechanically several chapters of the Koran which they have learnt by heart. All the boys are wearing heavily embroidered skull-caps, which are a popular form of head-dress among the young Mahomedan people of this district, though the turban is also worn.



POPULAR IN THE BAZAARS OF KASHGAR—THE WATER-SELLER

With two casks of water slung across his donkey, the water-seller wanders through the sun-scorched bazaars doing a splendid trade among the thirsty people. Some of the very narrow streets are roofed to keep the sun out, and in this photograph we can see the awnings of matting which overhang the front of the shops on both sides of the bazaar.

IN YAKOVEN SIN-KIANG

...at post in
...for
...of the
...by the
...and
...to the
...rooms
...of costume
...in hair
...done in
...of the crowd who
...of course
...it is hard to
...at a point
...wide and
...up that stage and
...the place

Meanwhile the street is littered with beams and posts and pedestrians trip up over coils of wire. Grassy screen, trees and foliage are placed in position and soon the theatre assumes a size that stops all traffic which has to be diverted down side alleys. Foot passengers who wish to gain the other end of the street must follow suit or climb under the stage. Never

theless no one resents this appropriation of the public highway. In page 523 we see that in China proper also the streets are often completely blocked by jugglers or other entertainers.

The military forces in Sin Kiang are not up to date. The soldiers are of all ages from sixteen to sixty and their arms are antiquated for some of them are provided with old musket others with spears and both have. Corruption is as common in the army as elsewhere.

There is the case of a certain Amban who maintained a force of five hundred men on his behalf as the strength of the local garrison and for twelve years he drew the pay, rations and equipment for that number whereas in reality he had but forty two. Finally, he was discovered piecemeal having been given away by someone who was dissatisfied with his share of the spoils, and he had to go and offer explanation to the Governor-General. The interview was evidently to the satisfaction of both, since he subsequently returned to his post.



LONG-HAIRED, HORNED MOUNT OF A FRONTIER GUARD

Some of the Kirghiz who are employed by the Chinese as frontier guards are mounted on yaks and are the only cavalry of this kind in the world. A rope passed through the animal's nose serves as a bit and reins, and the saddle is very rough and ready. Yaks can only be used where it is cold, as they do not like heat.

The Pleasant Land of France

THE INDUSTRIOUS FRENCH AND THEIR OLD CULTURE

Separated from England by but a small of a narrow strait
 should the British Empire flourish in the
 advantage of the English door it were the case
 in Britain with us. It was so. He hit the mark of the
 political reformer. The great text in the history of the
 We hold it in the center of the development of the people to
 the continent and of its varied beauties of the most which
 against the nation is which long ago had them
 present place among the people of the world. The chapter is a
 by others which describe Britain and its

THOSE people who think of France as being solely a land of sunshine and pleasure know little of it. No country has suffered more or fought harder for the land it possesses. France has been a land of war for untold ages.

The first inhabitants of whom we have any definite knowledge are the Gauls who were conquered by the Romans and who are described by Julius Caesar. Protected and instructed by the Romans these Gauls were able to absorb the knowledge and skill of their masters. They became civilized and built many beautiful cities. Lyons was their capital and the remains of their great cities notably Nîmes with its amphitheatre and fine Roman temple the Maison Carrée still tell of those days.

The People who Gave France its Name

The Roman power weakened and the Teutons, the Huns and other tribes invaded the Gauls territory. Some of them settled down like the Burgundians in the regions that are still named after them. There were also the Goths who found the kingdom of the Visigoths with Toulouse as its capital. A group of German tribes the Franks who had never been conquered by the Romans swept over the land reaching the Seine and occupied Paris. Their king Clovis became a Christian and a noted Frankish religion follower. He drove the Romans out of northern Gaul and united the people under him. It was his race the Franks that give France its present name. Clovis could see that he could not hold what he had won. There were divisions

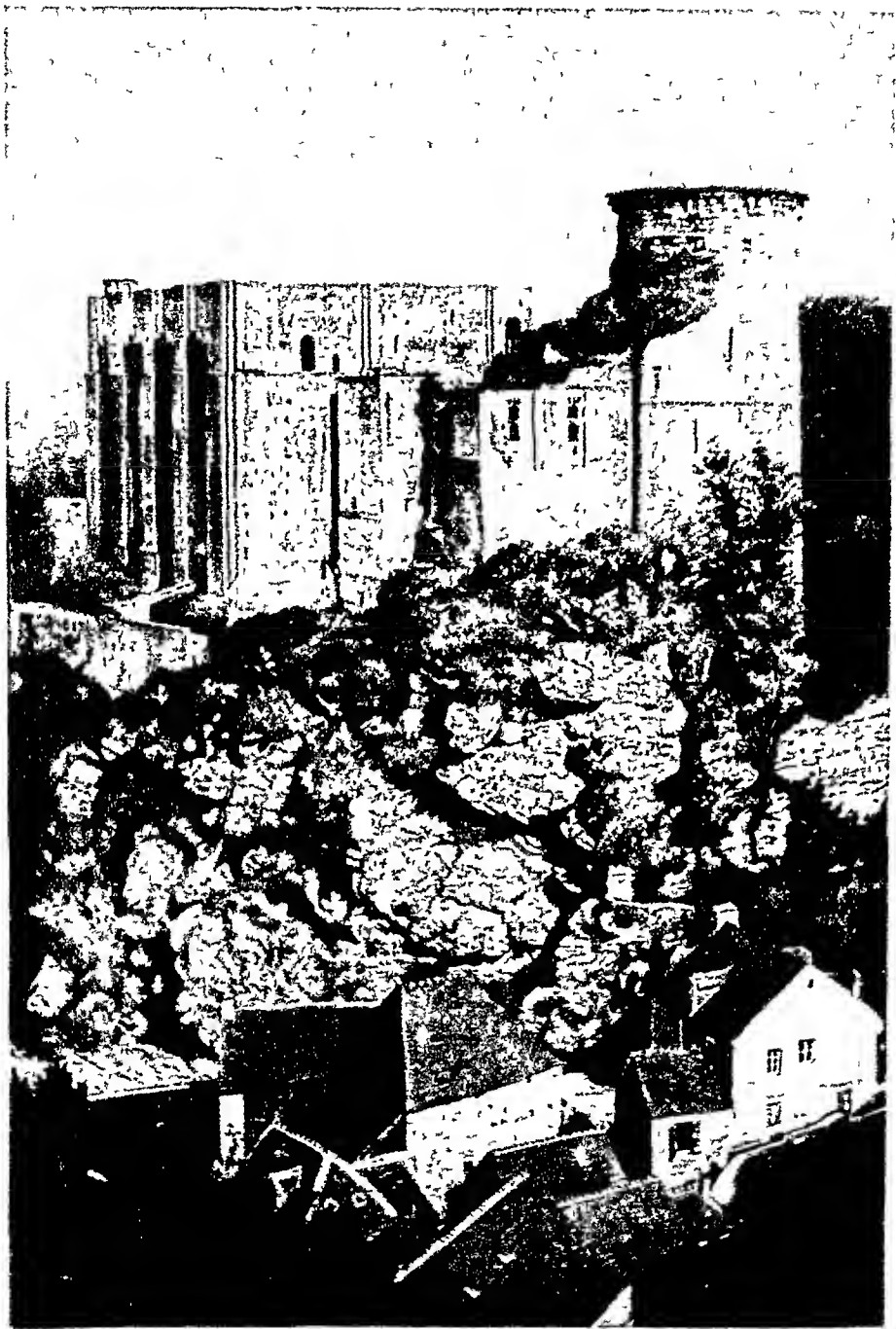
and rivalries and eventually his family was displaced by Pepin the Short who founded a new line of kings. Pepin's son Charlemagne the greatest ruler of his line and one of the mighty figures in French history established a vast empire which did not however last for very long after his death.

Hundreds of Years of War and Strife

For hundred of years the land was in an almost constant state of wars. It was threatened by the Moors who had conquered Spain. Powerful families became the independent rulers of vast territories such as the dukedom of Burgundy and Normandy. Each baron held his own territory by his sword and spear and by the strength of his castle. That was how the huge castles which are now such a feature of France came to be built.

In 987 Hugh Capet became king of France and founded a new dynasty that was to reign until the Revolution. The kings had to fight hard to keep their crown for the kings of England claimed the throne of France. For centuries England and France were continually at war the English, at various periods holding large parts of France even occupying Paris. They were finally expelled in 1558 when the French recaptured Calais.

The land of France was so rich that even wars could not long keep it poor. The kings gradually became stronger and extended their territories and in time were among the most powerful sovereigns in Europe. When Luther preached a new faith the Roman Catholic Church was a rich powerful church.

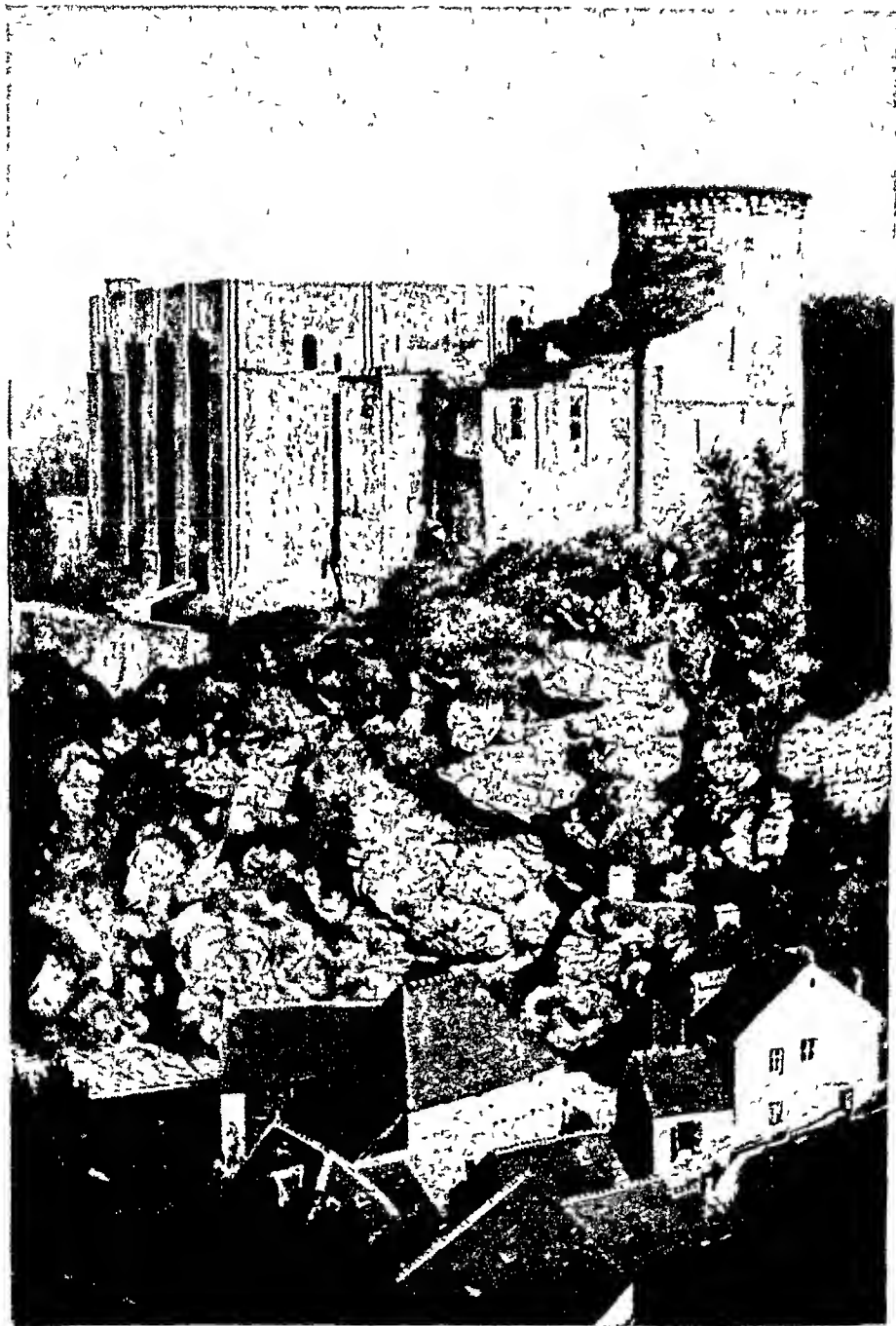


E. N. A.

FALAISE CASTLE is of special interest to us. Looking from its windows Robert the Devil, sixth duke of Normandy, first saw Arletta, the turner's daughter, in the streets of Falaise town. Their son, who was born in the castle, was William the Conqueror. All that remains of this fortress is the square donjon keep and the round Talbot's Tower.



LOVELY OLD ROUEN once the capital of Normanly has many quaint narrow streets like this but not standing it is a busy centre of trade. The beautiful cathedral that lifts its towers and spire over the houses still stands though not as we see it now on that sad day five hundred years ago when Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen.



L N A

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LOVELY OLD ROUEN one of the capitals of Normandy, has many quaint, narrow streets like this but notwithstanding it is the very centre of trade. The beautiful cathedral that lifts its towers and spire over the house tops was destroyed, though not all, we see it not on this sad day, five hundred years ago when Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen.



Photopress

FESTIVAL TIME IN BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, A BUSY SEAPORT AND FISHING TOWN ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL
Every year, in August, there is a great procession through the streets and banners. In 633, so goes the legend, a boat without sails or oars came over the sea to Normandy bearing an image of the Virgin, and where it reached the shore a church was built to receive the image. On the spot it is said, where stands Boulogne's cathedral of Notre Dame

THE PLEASANT LAND OF FRANCE

This led to a succession of religious wars which ended in the defeat and in the expulsion or the massacre of the Protestants.

The splendour and wealth of such a king as Louis XIV surpassed anything the world has ever known and the French armies seemed all-conquering. They established extensive colonies and dominions abroad notably in North America. The great palaces of the kings and the châteaux of the nobles were wonderful. Art, music and literature flourished.

But while the kings and nobles lived in luxury the people were very poor. Their misery led to the Great Revolution in 1789 when the monarchy was destroyed the king and queen beheaded and the nobles driven out of the country. Napoleon Bonaparte, a young soldier led the republican armies of France to victory and was himself made emperor. After a career of amazing brilliance he was defeated by the British and Germans and sent into exile on the island of St Helena where he died.

The monarchy was again restored but in 1848 the people revolted and established another republic. One of the Bonaparte family, Louis Napoleon, was elected president and plotted his way to the throne as Napoleon III. He remained emperor for eighteen years until war broke out in 1870 between France and the united German state.

The French who are a nation of soldiers imagined themselves to be invincible but they found that their army was no match for that of the Germans and they were utterly defeated. Napoleon was driven from the throne and a republic was again proclaimed and France only obtained



STEEPLE HAT OF A PEASANT OF NORMANDY

The pretty national costume is to be seen in Normandy and no day is so very rarely without a bodice of silk and a distinctive cap that were the mark of the only on holiday or festal wear the olden times.

peace by paying a huge ransom and surrendering two of her richest provinces, Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

In 1914 the Great War began when France and Germany were fighting again. France now having Great Britain and other great powers as her allies. It was after four years of war France recovered her lost provinces we all remember.

France has often been described as the most beautiful country in the world.

Sweet France. In doing France was its ancient nickname. The first land of flowers and sunshine stretches from the Alps and the Pyrenees to the Atlantic.



FESTIVAL TIME IN BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, A BUSY SEAPORT AND FISHING TOWN ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL
Every year, in August, there is a great procession through the streets of Boulogne to celebrate the festival of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The streets are bedecked with flags and decorated fishing-nets, and all the fisherfolk of the neighbourhood parade the town, bearing shrines

Photopress

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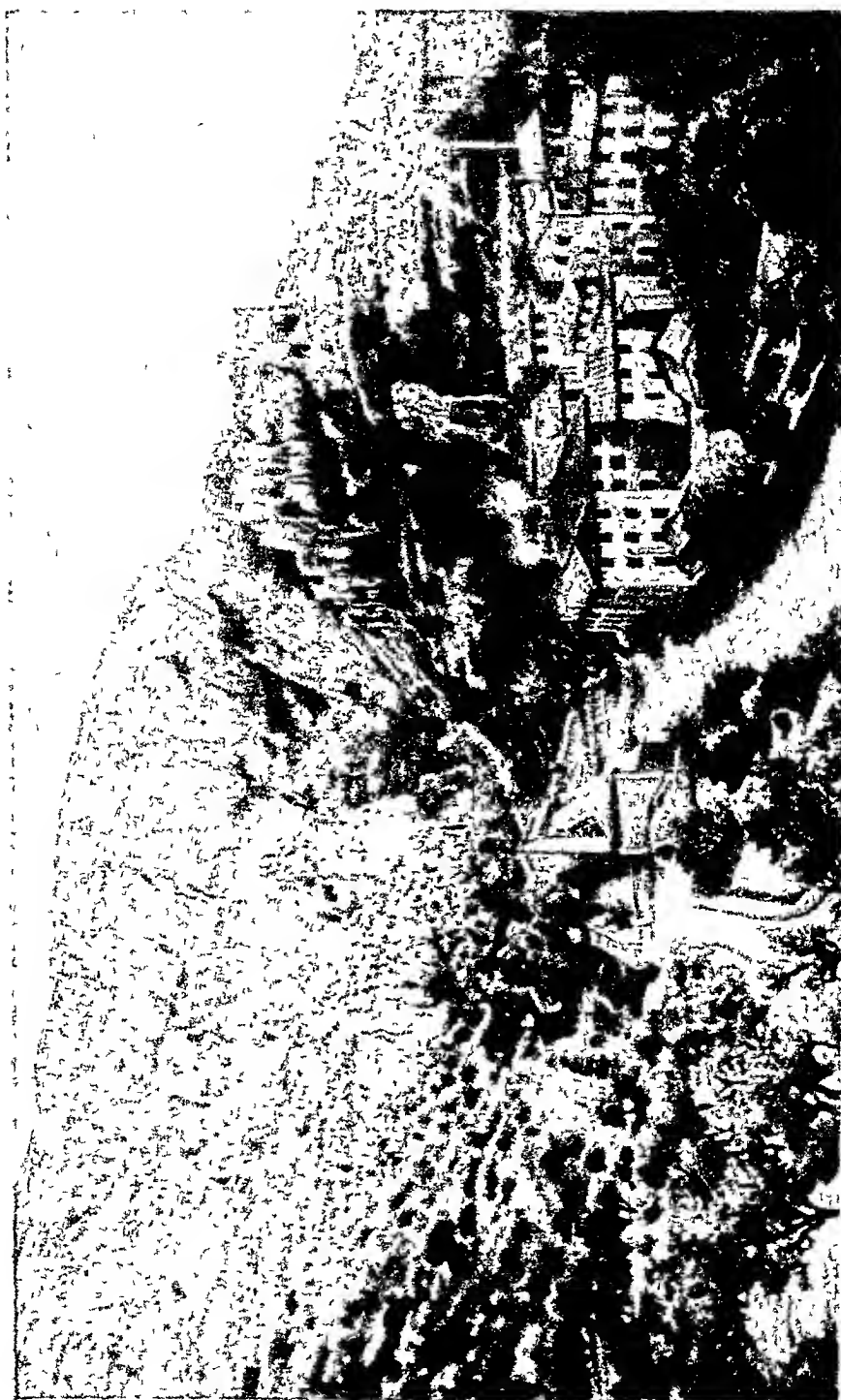
The pretty national costume is dying out in France and nowadays one can rarely see the traditional white skirt and distinctive caps that were once so characteristic. Only at holidays or festivals are the oldest costumes worn.

peace by paying a huge ransom and surrendering two of her richest provinces, Alsace and Lorraine, to Germany.

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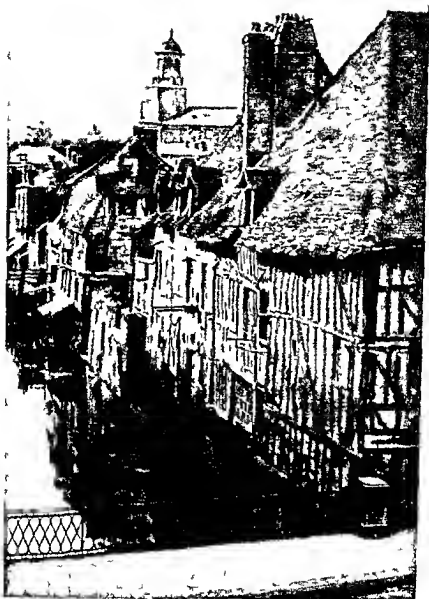
Sweet France, la douce France was its ancient nickname. The first part of the country and sun line stretching from the Alps and the Pyrenees to the Atlantic



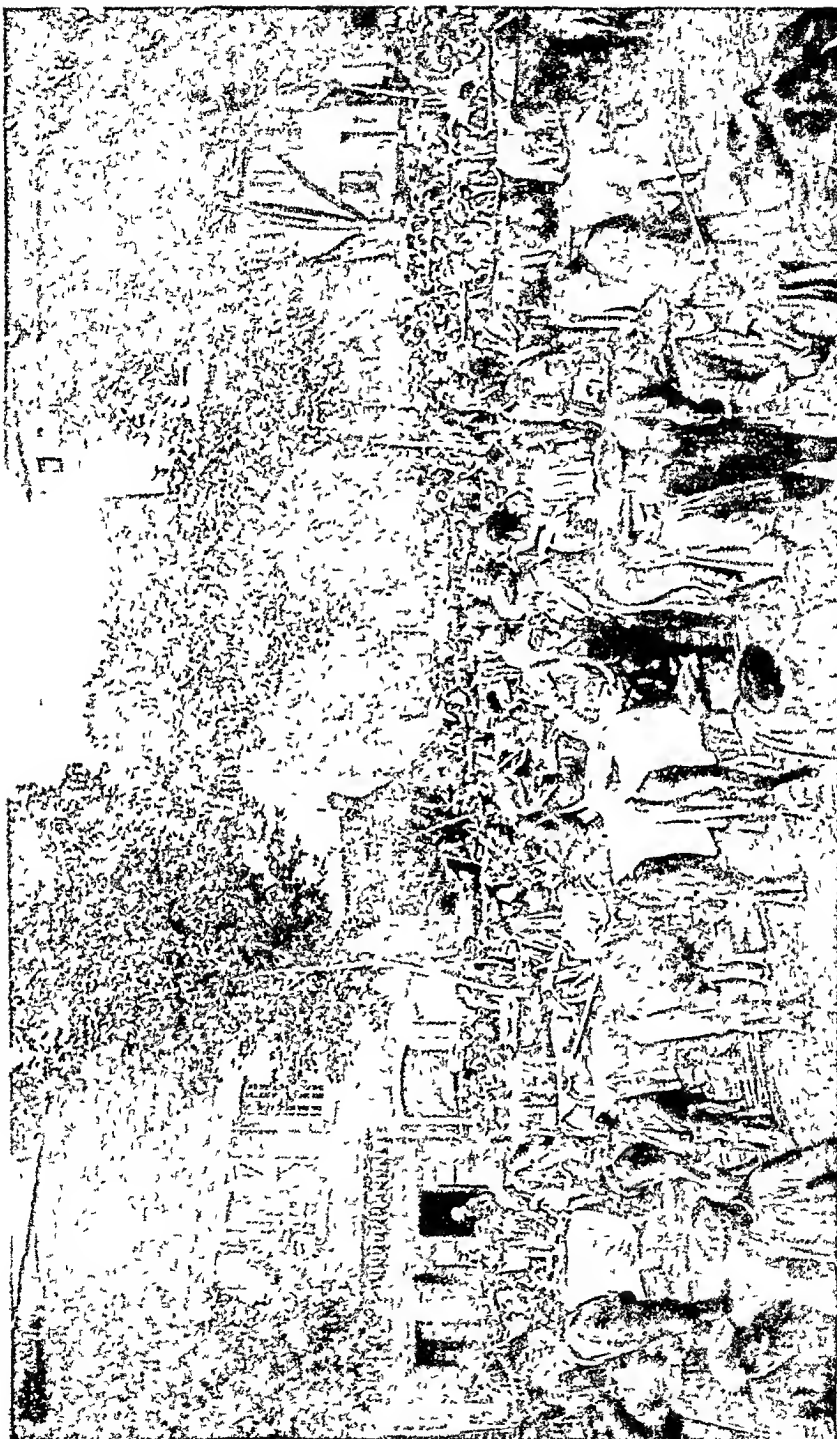
THE FOUNTAIN OF VAUCLUSE is one of the most beautiful spots in South France. Here the River Sorgue rises in a semicircle of frowning cliffs, the entrance to which is guarded by the ruins of an ancient castle. Sometimes the little stream comes gushing out of a

deep pool in a cavern, falling in cascades over the mossy stones, at other times the pool is very still and the water trickles out from holes in the rock some hundred yards below. At Vaucluse the poet Petrarch lived, this paper mill stands upon the site of his house.

P. L. V.

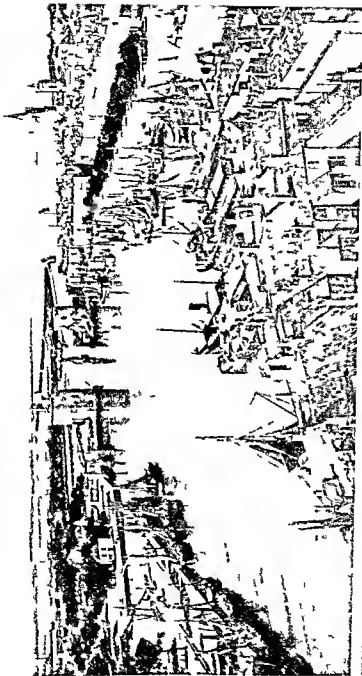


TIMBERED HOUSES built by the master carpenters of the 15th and 16th Centuries in the R. Seine at Caudebec-en-Caux a sleepy little town of Normandy. The passage of centuries has not lessened their beauty—has added to it by giving the old line of color. Caudebec was once an important town which was taken in 1419 by the English.

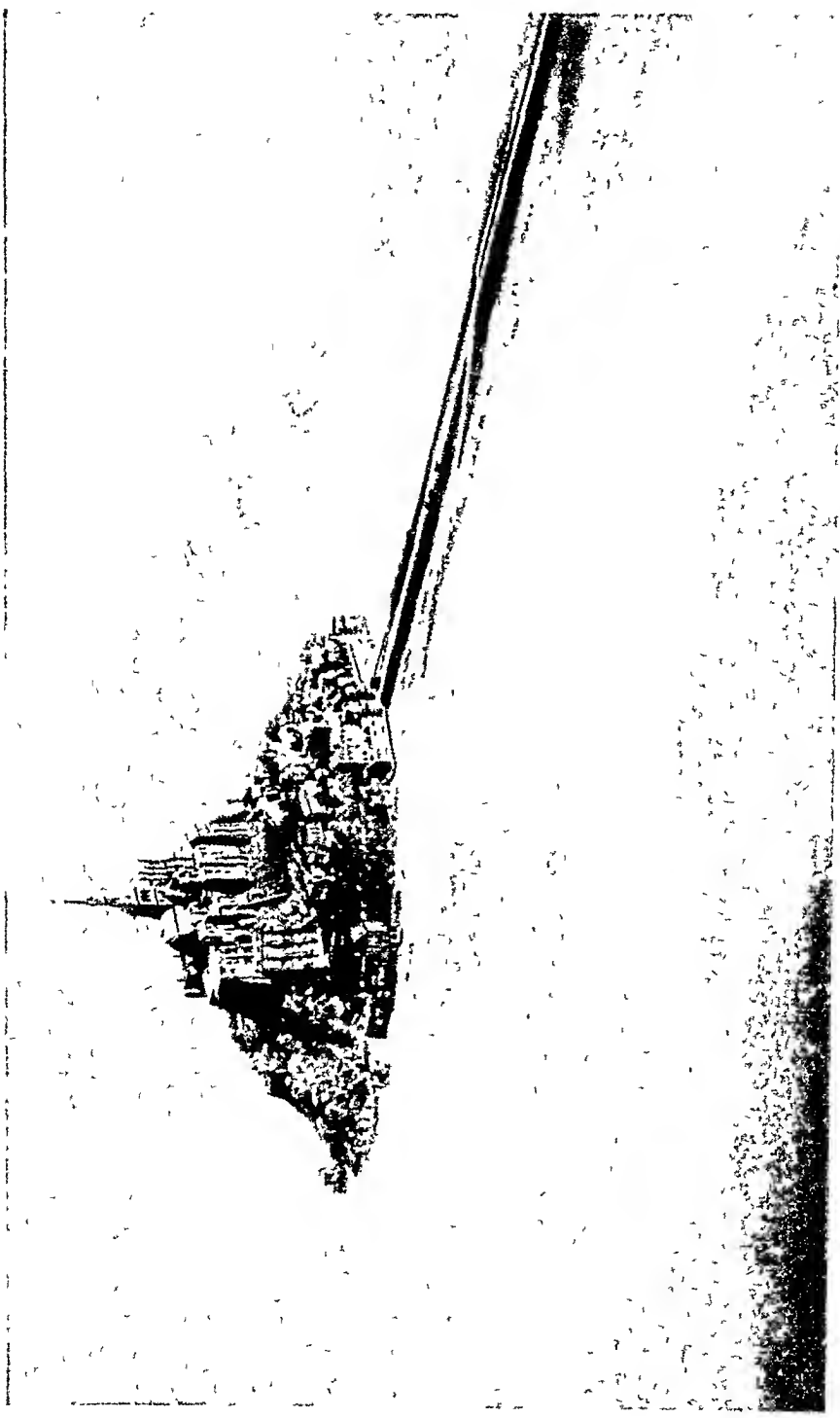


DAY OF THE CATTLE MARKET AT ORTHEZ, HISTORIC LITTLE TOWN OF THE BASSES-PYRENEES

Market day is always a time of bustle and business, and Orthez lands, draw the ploughs and wagons in addition to providing milk market is no exception to the rule. The street is thronged with blue-bloused, blue-bonneted men from the foothills of the Pyrenees and teams of stolid, wide horned oxen and cows, which, as in many other splendid castle, the scene of many crimes, only the tower remains



FROM ACROSS THE HARBOUR OF LA ROCHELLE WE SEE THE ANCIENT TOWERS THAT GUARD ITS ENTRANCE

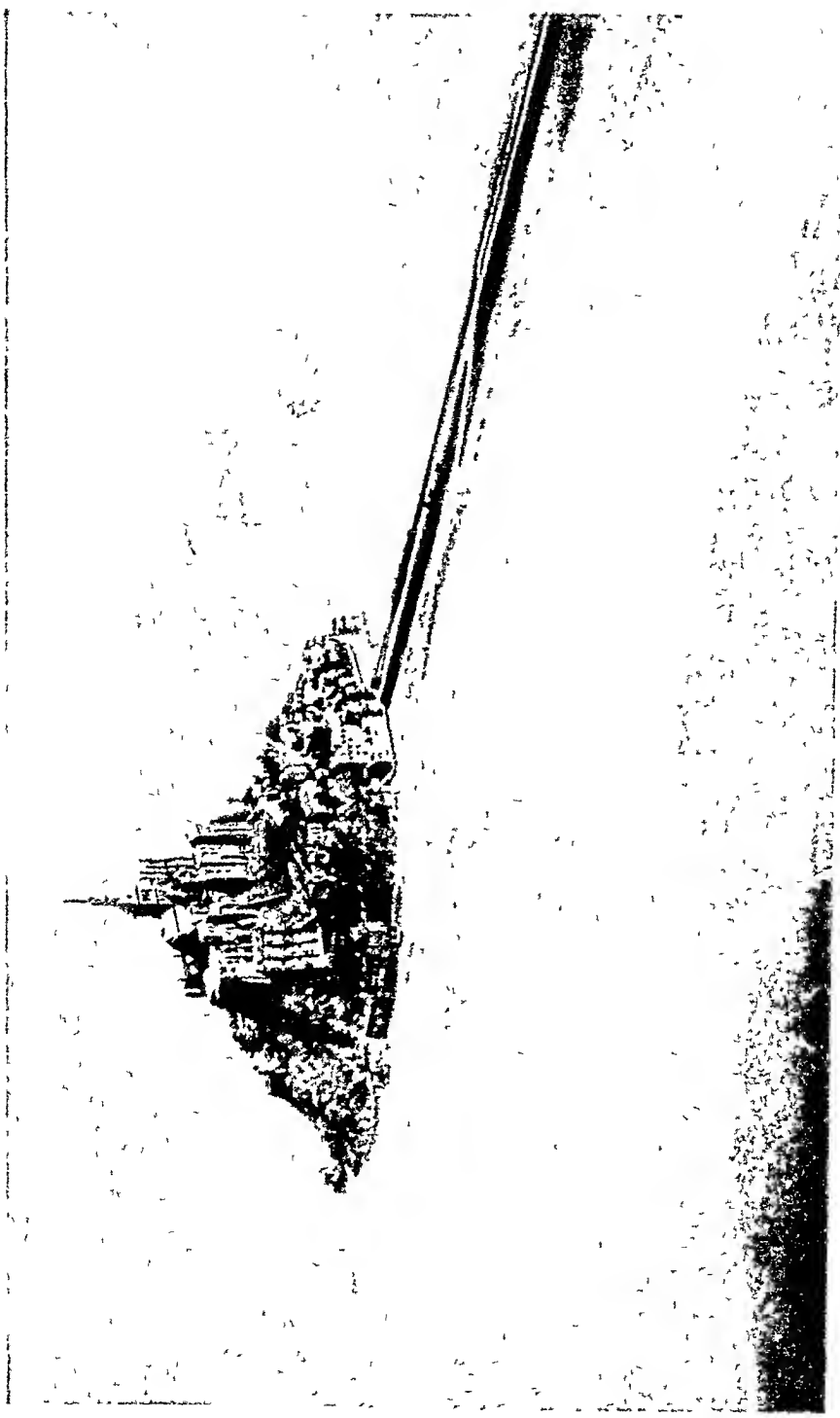


MONT ST. MICHEL is an island of granite in a sea of sand. At high tide the real sea surrounds it, save for the raised causeway that connects it with the mainland. At the base of the mount are strong fortifications, for it has been attacked many times, next comes a little

medieval town, then the beautiful 13th century monastery, and lastly, on the very summit, the abbey-church of S. Michel. The monastery was founded in 709 and became very rich. That on St Michael's Mount is similar to that off the Cornish coast, with its dependency



S. MICHEL D'AIGUILLE has just as remarkable a position as the church of St. Michel. It crowns a rock nearly 300 feet high and is reached by a long flight of steps. So precipitous are the sides of the rock that one wonders how its tenth century builders contrived to carry up their materials. This church is north of Le Puy in south France.



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BUSY LITTLE HELPER IN THE VINEYARDS OF CHAMPAIGNE

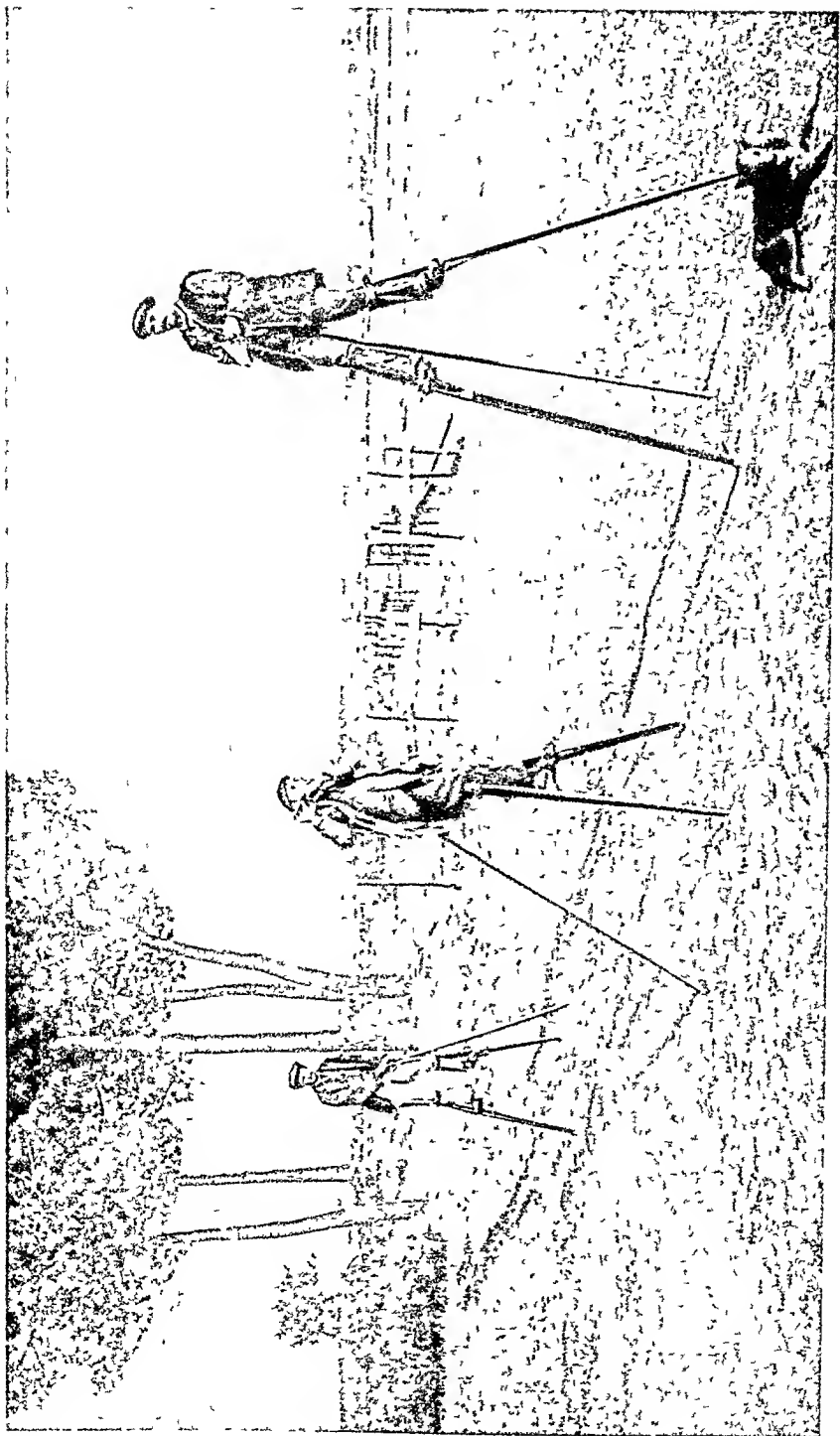
Among France's greatest riches are her vines and the most renowned of all these come from Champagne, a district of east-central France. Most of the grapes here are grown by the peasant who works in them and so when vintage time comes on, the whole family of five or six all help to gather the bunches of juicy grapes.

Ocean and the English Channel with its rich valleys its numerous broad rivers its splendid vineyard and its wealth of minerals was the love of all who knew it. France and England are near neighbors separated by a narrow channel being at one point not more than twenty-one miles apart.

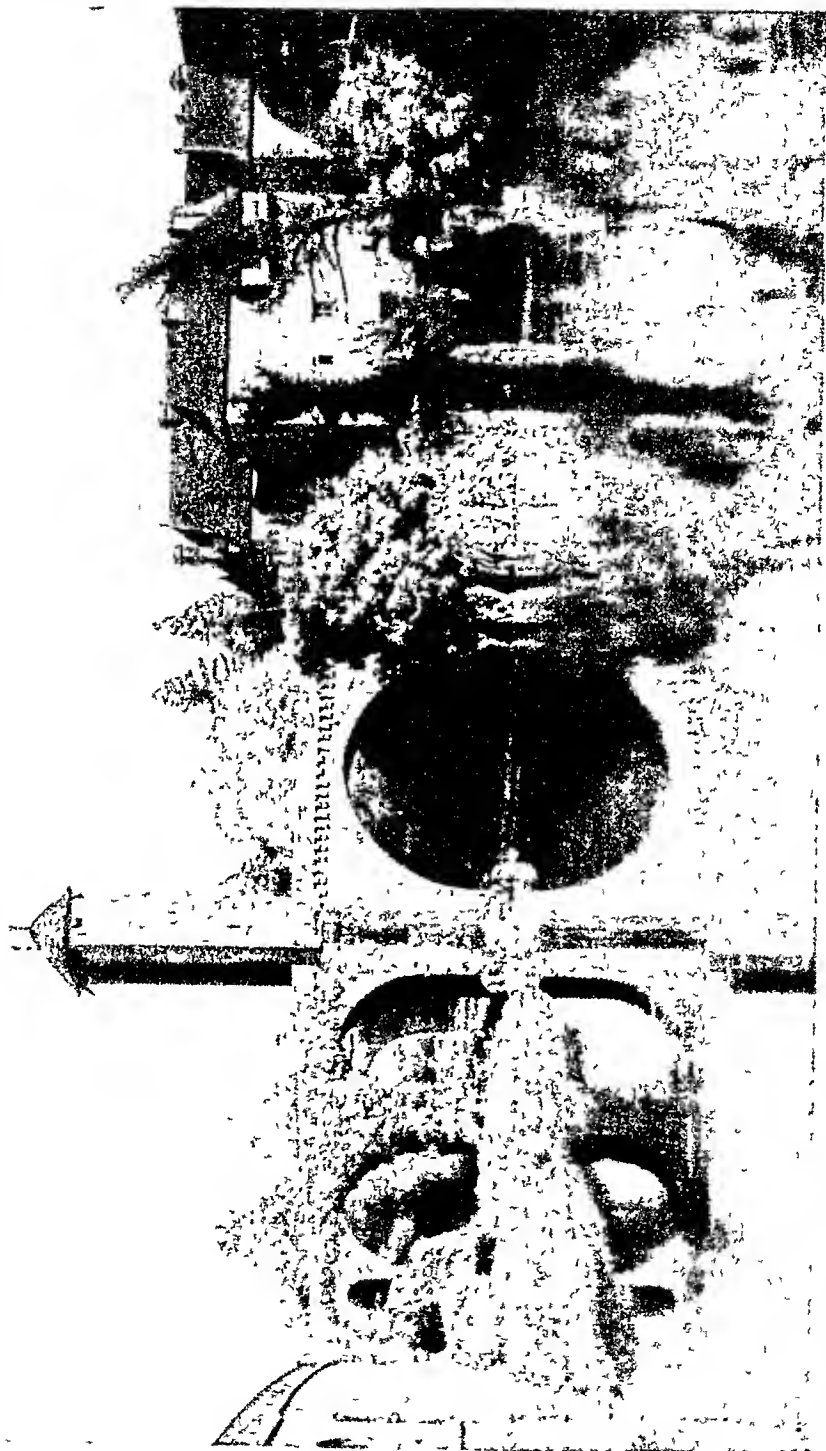
For over a thousand years the people of France and England have fought and made friend alternately. There wars between them have been many. The wars they have made in common have been few. In the Great War British and French fought and conquered side by side. Large numbers of French people

including the Norman conquerors and the French nobles who fled during the Peasants' War have settled in England and become part of the nation. Large colonies of British people live and work in France.

Yet between the two nations there are great differences in manners in custom and in character. The British look at things in one way the French in another. Our very hour for meals are different. Even to this day many Frenchmen think of London as a city wrapped perpetually in fog and of the Englishman as a man who lives on huge slabs of roast beef and who drinks unlimited



QUEER WAY OF GETTING ABOUT THAT IS PRACTISED BY THE SHEPHERDS OF THE MARSHY LANDES
 These men dwell on the Landes, a great stretch of sand and marsh that borders the Bay of Biscay. On their stilts they can walk over the soft, shifting soil as fast as a horse can trot, and can watch their flocks from afar off. Each man carries a long pole to use as a walking-stick or as a prop when he wants to rest and knit. We do not often see these stilts nowadays, for the Landes are being drained and fertilized—those parts of it, that is to say, which are not already planted with forests of valuable fir trees, which yield enormous quantities of resin.



AN OLD BRIDGE over the Gave de Pau takes us into Orthez, a little town of the Pyrenees. From the guard-tower in the centre of the bridge, it is said, Roman Catholic priests were thrown into the river by the Calvinist soldiers who took the town in 1569. Not far from here,

in 1814, the Duke of Wellington and his army won a great victory over the French under Marshal Soult. Though Orthez is an old and historic town, and stands at an important junction of roads leading over the Pyrenees into Spain, it has not many interesting buildings,

Waymark



ABSURDITIES THAT KING CARNIVAL BRINGS TO SUNNY NICE

At Nice a gay holiday resort on the Riviera the twelve days before Lent are Carnival days. Merry crowds throng the streets and fantastic costumes and howling dances. The traditional vehicles with even more extraordinary occupants are drawn about the town and through the battles in which confetti and flowers are the missiles.

quantities of that strange medicine—tea. The English schoolboy, on the other hand, long laughed at "Froggy," as he called the Frenchman because he ate snails, frogs and horseflesh. He did not realize that the Frenchman is the most dainty eater in the world and a master of good cooking.

Frenchman's Simple Breakfast

The Frenchman has a simple breakfast of coffee and rolls. He regards the British breakfast of porridge and egg and bacon as a barbarism. At noon he has a more elaborate meal usually consisting of *hors d'œuvre*, with plenty of bread, a simple soup and a meat dish. His meat dish is not, like that of the British, a solid joint but usually consists of small pieces of meat served with plenty of vegetables and a sauce. Afterwards he drinks a cup of coffee. It is not uncommon for him to hunger for two hours over his lunch.

In olden days he never had tea, but the English habit has now become established and "le cinq o'clock," as it is called, is growing to be more and more common in the cities. Soon after six comes the evening meal. Even the poor man tries to have several courses, one of which is always soup.

Soup is the most important article of diet to the French. The women know how to prepare it, and make it very nicely from trifles which are often thrown away in Britain. Indeed, the average French family lives much better and at much less cost, as far as food is concerned, than a British one does.

French "Hearth" and English "Home"

There was an old and very foolish idea among foreigners that the French people had no word which was equivalent to the word "home" and had no home life. It is true that the Frenchman speaks not of the home but of "le foyer"—the hearth—but the "hearth" means to him everything that the word "home" means to the people of Britain. French family life is very deeply rooted

In Britain we throw our homes open to every stranger, but in France the hearth is held to be so sacred that it is kept for the family itself. If the Frenchman wishes to entertain you he invites you not to his home but to a restaurant. The family is the heart of French life, and the father has great and recognised authority. The French father and mother live for their family and save every sou they can for their children's future.

The French home, with its polished floors and formal furniture, with its primly-arranged curtains and general air of having been thoroughly cleaned five minutes before his arrival sometimes strikes the stranger as being stiff. Little French girls and boys playing in the parks, wearing their elaborate dresses and with their beribboned nurse looking after them carefully, used to look pitifully at the carelessly dressed British boys and girls playing unattended at all kinds of games. Nowadays, the French are adopting the British ways of freer life and less formal customs for their children. Maybe, the British will adopt a little of the French ways, and between the two a very happy medium will be struck.

Wonderful Courage and Endurance

The British for a long time laughed good-humouredly at the Frenchman as a bustling, noisy, insincere man, who was easily excited and made a great fuss about things, but who forgot his excitement equally quickly. The Frenchman laughed likewise at the British, describing them as icicles, who had no feelings and who froze whatever they touched. Both the British and the French learned in the Great War to understand the other better.

The Frenchman may be emotional and get easily excited over little things, but when it comes to matters of great importance, he can fight for a long time against almost hopeless odds, and by his courage and his wonderful endurance win victory out of defeat.

French customs are largely influenced by religion. For centuries the country